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PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO FEED THE WORLD'S HUNGRY

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

EXAMINATION ON WAYS IN WHICH THE PRIVATE SECTOR MAY CONTRIBUTE TOWARD RELIEVING THE PROBLEM OF HUNGER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

SEPTEMBER 25, 1985

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PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO FEED THE WORLD'S HUNGRY

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room SD-430, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Orrin G. Hatch (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hatch, Wallop, Thurmond, Kennedy, Kerry, Pell, Simon, and Grassley.

Also present: Senator Trible.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HATCH

The CHAIRMAN. We are happy to welcome you all to the Labor and Human Resources Committee this morning. This morning, as we conduct our hearing, 4,000 people will die, 3,000 of whom will be children. By the end of today, a total of 35,000 men, women, and children are expected to perish. Tomorrow, this inexorable count of death will continue; another 35,000 will die, and the same will happen the day after that and the day after that, on and on into the foreseeable future.

These people will not die because of war, nor due to car or industrial accidents. Their demise will not be caused by freak acts of nature or by incurable diseases. Instead, they will die from starvation.

Hunger, starvation, and famine—these are the most deadly killers stalking the globe today, and the majority of their victims are the young.

It is difficult to comprehend this ghastly reality. Perhaps it is only because the facts seem so extreme that they strike us as somehow unbelievable. Yet Americans across this country have awakened to the hideous truth and the crisis it portends. As private citizens, we as a nation have acted. In 1985, alone, more than $120 million has been raised to feed the hungry, particularly in Ethiopia and the Sudan. Individual Americans from all walks of life, from every city, State, county, and village, from every conceivable political, social, and religious background, have stepped forward and given what they could.

Some have belonged to, or worked with, world renowned organizations, such as InterAction and World Vision. Others, like Amy Buchi, Amy Murphy, and Annette Milliron, three Utah schoolgirls with a great idea, have acted on their own volition. All have understood that the solution to famine lies within each of us. We all have the opportunity and the responsibility to help.

Yet, despite these efforts, starvation, malnutrition, and famine have not ended. The inexorable death toll continues, and I think we have to realize that more must be done today, tomorrow, next year, 5 years from now, to defeat hunger permanently.

Understanding the problem is the first step. A willingness to give is the next. Having the courage to continue to give until famine is defeated is the most important step of all. We must realize that our assistance must continue long after public giving ceases to be fashionable.

Today, we are holding a hearing to acknowledge and applaud the generosity of Americans throughout our Nation. I hope it is understood that it would be impossible to thank everyone who has given or to give appropriate praise to all who are so deserving. Our witnesses today have been chosen because they represent the variety and caliber of those Americans who are setting an example for the rest of us.

We will also discuss today another vehicle to continue this private outpouring of assistance, the proposed joint resolution designating Sunday, November 24, 1985, the Sunday before Thanksgiving, as a "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger." Senator Kennedy and I, along with Senators Trible, Hawkins, Thurmond, Dole, Baucus, Weicker, Nickles, Inouye, Burdick, Zorinsky, Rockefeller, Garn, and Levin intend to introduce the resolution in the Congress tomorrow. Congressman Packard along with 42 other cosponsors, have already introduced the resolution in the House, and deserve a great deal of credit for it.

Participants in the fast will be asked to forgo a meal or two on this particular Sunday and send the savings to either the charity of their choice or to a post office box here in Washington, DC, which has already been established to receive such funds. Obviously, any and all contributions will be welcome, and the sponsors hope every American will choose to participate in some way, even if fasting is not possible.

Contributions sent to the post office box will be processed and distributed through InterAction, the highly respected and reputable umbrella organization of groups dedicated to ending hunger throughout the world. The primary target of this fundraising will be Africa, but InterAction has agreed to reserve 15 percent of all funds raised as a result of the National Day of Fasting to combat hunger here in the United States. They intend to spend 45 percent of the funds on long-term assistance in Africa, 35 percent on emergency food and medical relief, and the remaining 5 percent on educational needs.

I hope it is remembered that our purpose in sponsoring this National Day of Fasting is not to interfere, detract or diminish the panoply of events already planned for this fall, such as the upcoming World Food Day, or OxFam America's program of events. All of us recognize that several organizations have longstanding programs and commitments in this area. Instead, it is our intent that the proposed day of fasting augment and support these other activities and provide another opportunity for Americans to help defeat famine, malnutrition, and starvation.

I might add that if we fast for a couple of meals, we might be able to have more sympathy and more empathy for those who fast for dozens of meals each week. I think it may be a very good thing for all of us to go through.

We would be remiss today if we failed to acknowledge that our country's tradition of responding in a crisis is at this very moment being demonstrated by the outpouring of food, medicine, clothing, and financial assistance for the victims of the tragic earthquake in Mexico City. I intend to work with all parties involved with the National Day of Fasting to see if our activity may help with the assistance already being given to Mexico.

I want to conclude by thanking Congressman Packard and Congressman Leland and Senator Kennedy for their assistance; Senator Trible, for being such a dynamic leader in this area and making the idea of a fast to end famine a reality.

As most of you know, the idea of a national fast originally came from Congressman Packard, and he should be applauded for his diligent work and leadership on this issue in the House. He is not here yet because he took the "red-eye" flight in from California and that flight has not yet landed, but we will call on Congressman Packard as soon as he gets here and give him the recognition he so very much deserves.

I also went to thank Senator Kennedy for his effort and willingness to make this resolution truly bipartisan. Famine knows no politics, and our response to it has and should continue to transcend political beliefs and ideologies. By working together, we can end famine, feed the hungry, and enrich the lives of all mankind. And I think we can do that.

We will enter into the record at this point the opening statement of Senators Kennedy, Grassley, and Pell.

[The statements referred to follow:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR KENNEDY

Senator **KENNEDY**. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to join you this morning in opening this hearing on the joint resolution we have introduced to designate the Sunday before each Thanksgiving as a "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger."

Tragically, hunger—both domestic and foreign—remains with us, despite our clear ability to end it. It is the most preventable of all the life-threatening problems we face.

It remains as the principal challenge before us, both as a Nation and as a people—to finally deal with the hunger and famine which continues to stalk our globe.

It remains as one of the overriding tasks of our Government to end hunger in the United States and to help meet the needs of millions throughout the Third World.

And it remains as a challenge to all of us to support the work of America's voluntary agencies in helping meet the food and relief needs of countless men, women, and children in Africa and Asia, and responding to the cries for help from needy people in communities throughout our own country.

This is the purpose of our joint resolution—to underscore and support the important work of America's voluntary agencies. I have personally witnessed their helping hand as I conducted a series of hunger hearings across our country during the Thanksgiving holiday in 1983, and when I visited the famine areas of Ethiopia and Sudan this past Christmas.

America's voluntary agencies are on the front lines of our effort to respond to the hungry in our midst, as well as overseas.

They are the life line of support in helping millions in the developing world achieve self-sufficiency in food production—helping to conquer famine once and for all.

Too often, however, Americans find it easier to see the problem of hunger more clearly in distant lands than we do under our own noses in our own communities. The same intense commitment to alleviate famine and suffering in foreign nations must also be brought to bear to eliminate hunger here at home.

The Physicians Task Force Report on Hunger released earlier this year provides indisputable evidence that hunger is rising in the United States. Twenty million Americans suffer from hunger every month; malnutrition among children and the elderly is increasing.

We all know that Federal budget cuts which hurt the poor are responsible for the unacceptable increase in the incidence of hunger, and that Federal programs are the only realistic answer. Hunger in America is a national disgrace. But it is also a problem we know how to end, and it is time we met our national responsibility to end it.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR GRASSLEY

Senator GRASSLEY. It has been my experience that Americans are generous when it comes to meeting human need, particularly in coming to the aid of victms of natural disasters or other forms of emergency. Private relief organizations, which rely on donations from individuals, are successful in their missions to the extent that individuals have and will continue to share their material and spiritual blessing with those in need.

Mr. Chairman, I know you were somewhat reluctant to have this hearing on an important religious holiday. In a way, you could not have chosen a more appropriate day. When He healed people in the Jewish sabbath, Jesus Christ taught that human need knows no holiday and that it is the duty of those who would follow and worship God to provide for those in need whenever and whereever we encounter them. The choice of this day for a hearing is also appropriate for the fact that to a large extent support for private sector relief initiatives relies on a commitment to meeting human need that is rooted in the worship of God. So, Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend you for your choice of a hearing date.

I would also like to commend you and Senator Kennedy for your effort, through the resolution to set aside the Sunday before Thanksgiving as a national day of fasting to raise funds to combat hunger, to call attention to private sector initiatives to feed the world's hungry. I would be honored if you would add me as a cosponsor of your resolution.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PELL

Senator **Pell**. Mr. Chairman, I commend you for scheduling this hearing on this deeply disturbing topic. I know how touched the American people have been by the tragic situation facing so many Africans.

Many of us us have seen the vivid television portrayals of starving people. These portrayals capture only a miniscule portion of the pain and suffering which is continuing to devastate countless number of people.

It is gratifying to hear of the many efforts that people such as those testifying today are making to transform our concern into tangible programs aimed at alleviating this intolerable suffering.

I am proud to play a small part in ending hunger by cosponsoring the resolution to initiate a National Day of Fasting. Last week, I hosted a fundraising event at my home for the hunger project. I believe, along with the leaders of that project, that the end of the persistence of hunger and starvation of our planet by the end of the century is an idea whose time has come.

The hunger project believes that through the assertion of public will, expressed in appropriate action, that this achievement is obtainable in all societies by the year 2000. The National Day of Fasting is a laudable expression of the public will to end hunger and I fully support it.

I also want to commend the witnesses testifying before us today. The programs and actions taken that you are generating demonstrate your personal commitment to eliminate hunger. It is this commitment that will be the deciding factor in bringing hunger to an end.

You are each very special people, involved in a very special mission. I wish you continued success and unremitting persistence in your future work.

The **Chairman**. At this point, we will turn to Senator Trible for any comments that he has.

Senator **Trible**. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

I applaud your leadership, and I am pleased to join you and Senator Kennedy and our other colleagues in sponsoring this joint resolution designating the Sunday before Thanksgiving as a "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger in the World."

The tragic famine in Africa has touched all of our lives. And the American people have responded generously, heroically. As you said, the American people have given more than $120 million, and our Government has provided additional millions of dollars to help the people of Africa.

Mr. Chairman, I traveled to Africa. I visited the feeding camps in Ethiopia. I have seen that tragedy first hand. And one's life is never the same after having faced the reality of death.

I visited the feeding camps at Makeli, in the north, where 70,000 people are being fed, and at Alamada, where 30,000 more are being fed each day by World Vision and the Sisters of Charity, Mother Theresa's marvelous ministry.

You walk through those camps, and you see death and despair. I held little babies in my arms; they were dying because they did not have enough food to eat. At Alamada each morning, the doctor goes to the gate, and there are hundreds, sometimes thousands of people, waiting to be served. He could only admit 150 more. And we walked, and we looked into the eyes of the suffering people. And he chose 150 nearest death in order to bring them in, in order to give them a measure of life.

I asked him, "Doctor, how can you do this each day?"

I will never forget his answer. He said, "I never look into the eyes of the mothers."

But you know, the lasting impression, Mr. Chairman, is not the death and destruction, but rather the joy and the hope and the life of the young children who come running by the hundreds as you walk through those feeding camps. They have life and they have hope because of the generosity of the American people; because they are being fed with grain from sacks bearing the stamp from the people of the United States of America.

I believe the establishment of this National Day of Fasting will help ensure the American people continue to respond generously and nobly. And it must continue. The evening news now focuses on new problems, new challenges. And yet the death and despair of the famine continues.

I am confident the American people will respond to this National Day of Fasting. Indeed, earlier this year, the people of Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia gave well over $1 million during a 40-hour fast for World Vision's relief efforts in Africa. I was a small part of that process, and it was marvelous to see people respond as they did. I believe a nationwide fast as proposed by this resolution would generate that same kind of generous response on the part of our fellow citizens.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend you for choosing the Sunday before Thanksgiving for this day of fasting. The first Thanksgivings in Virginia and Massachusetts commemorated not only a bountiful harvest, but also gave thanks to God for survival itself. Now, more than 300 years later, when we Americans think of Thanksgiving, we tend to think of football and parades and turkeys. Perhaps this resolution will help remind all of us of the true and lasting significance of this uniquely American holiday.

I commend you, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Kennedy and others for their efforts. I look forward to hearing from the witnesses today. And, although I will not be able to stay until the end of this hearing because of other commitments on the floor and on Capitol Hill, I want you to know, and I want the witnesses to know, that I look forward to working with you each and every day of every year, until no longer do our fellow citizens of this world die of hunger.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Senator Trible.

We will turn to Senator Wallop at this time.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would ask unanimous consent that my entire statement be put into the record, so that we might get to the witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

Senator WALLOP. But let me echo Senator Trible's support and acknowledgment of your leadership in this effort, and to say that it strikes me as a fitting thing for Americans to do, that we would recognize the problems of world hunger with a national day of fast.

But I would hope that it would not be the salve of our conscience that, having done our fast on Sunday, we would thereafter not sit down and deal with some of the problems that make it impossible for a nation with enormous surpluses of food not to be able to deliver them in the world—and half of that sits right here in this Congress—the Food for Peace Program, Public Law 480, is hampered by the cargo preference statute, which makes it impossible for people to afford the free food. Something is appallingly inadequate about a proposal that does that, and that sits in Congress' lap.

I would hope that, having done our little bit on that Sunday—and I think that we should; I think symbols are a very important part of the effort to raise national attention—but a symbol sort of cast into the wind is certainly not going to help us very much and is certainly not going to solve some of the problems that exist in the world where hunger is part and parcel of it. It strikes me that we not only ought to be generous with our food, but if we are going to be leaders n a world that has problems then let's, for heaven's sake, lead and call attention to the fact that some of the places that are starving are accepting our free food while spending 50 percent of their entire gross national product on military support.

It is my hope that in this national day, while we commit ourselves to solving that problem, that we really do commit ourselves to it and take on some of the very difficult political issues which surround us, because otherwise, it is just an empty symbol. I hope that that is what comes of this, Mr. Chairman, and with your leadership and that of others, I thank it may.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Well, thank you, Senator Wallop. I appreciate those comments, and I agree with you.

[The prepared statement of Senator Wallop follows:]

STATEMENT
BY
SENATOR WALLOP
ON JOINT RESOLUTION
DESIGNATION OF
NATIONAL DAY OF FASTING TO RAISE FUNDS TO COMBAT HUNGER

I wish to express my appreciation to those here today to present testimony in support of the Joint Resolution designating Nov. 24, 1985 as "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger."

This year, over and over again, we have seen the people of the United States and the other Western democracies take advantage of any opportunity to assist the people of Ethiopia and the Sudan. This assistance has ranged from established multilateral aid programs to LiveAid concerts.

Ending Hunger is not a singular problem but rather a culmination of factors. I support your efforts today, but I urge those of use who are committed toward ending Hunger to examine the many facets surrounding the problem. One direct cause can be the lack of suitable land for production, the lack of adequate energy resources, storage, technology and political influences and high cost of food directly influenced by poor distribution and delivery systems.

I for one, am dismayed when we in America are unable to dispose of our food surplus because of transportation problems. The Food for Peace program also referred to as PL 480 is hampered by our own government's unnecessary interference and ineptitude.

The rationale behind the cargo preference requirements was to maintain a strong merchant marine essential for any reinforcement of Europe in a wartime, or crisis situation. The cargo preference program has not produced the desired goal. During the years of its existence, we have seen our nation's capacity to support military operations waste away. And, the military turn to more specialized vessels to meet their immediately requirements.

This year the cargo preference was extended to USDA's blended credit program, further inhibited our nation's ability to send low cost grain to the rest of the world. The result of these cargo preference requirements is a situation in which the world's hungry are deprived for little or no benefit to our nation's security.

Beyond the problems of the delivery system, there is the absurd political and economic situation in much of the Third World. I am almost tempted to amend this resolution to make the Day of Fast a permanent national holiday, for the problem of hunger shows no sign of going away. An article in the Washington Post this past Sunday described part of the problem. In much of Africa, more money is being spent on senseless armament than on agricultural development. For instance, in Ethiopia, the focus of so much concern over hunger, the socialist government spends almost 50% of its revenues on the military. These expenditures are necessary to maintain in power the one party, socialist espousing elites which brutally rule, or should we say terrorize, their countries. One has to wonder whether it would make more sense to promote free markets in these countries rather than fasting in America to solve the hunger problem.

The **Chairman**. I am pleased to announce that the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers are supporters of the resolution. They will promote the Fast to End Famine and all programs to fight hunger in the schools and local communities. I am most grateful for their assistance and I want to applaud publicly their efforts. I hope that there will be many more times that this committee and the AFT and NEA will be able to work together on important projects.

Well, we are most fortunate to have with us today Congressman Mickey Leland, who has worked to fashion both private and public responses to the problem of world hunger. Mr. Leland is considered to be one of the most prominent experts in Congress on hunger issues and was one of the key players in the recent passage of the african relief bill.

He is a great personal friend, and we have worked together on a variety of things that have meant a lot, I think, to our country.

With him today, having finally arrived after an all-night trip from his State of California, is Congressman Ron Packard of California. I have already mentioned the work that Congressman Packard has done in the development of the National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger, and I am really delighted to have him here today.

We believe that these two have done as much work as anybody in the Congress, and we just want to express our appreciation to you.

Let us begin with you, Mr. Leland. We will say at the outset of these hearings that we will put all full statements into the record without objection, but we would like each witness to limit himself or herself to 5 minutes, if we can. Otherwise, we will not be able to keep our schedule.

So, Congressman Leland, we will turn to you.

STATEMENT OF HON. MICKEY LELAND, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS, AND HON. RON PACKARD, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. **Leland**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure for me to be here this morning with my colleague Congressman Packard and the representatives of many groups and organizations engaged in the struggle against human starvation and malnutrition.

I am pleased to bring to the Senate side of the Capitol some of the perspectives and experiences of the House Select Committee on Hunger on a vital issue and an important challenge.

Private sector initiatives to feed the world's hungry is a timely topic for exploration, Mr. Chairman. Our society has been bombarded during the past year with images reflecting the grim reality of hunger and starvation.

Last October, we suddenly became aware of the horror of the African famine as pictures of emaciated Ethiopian children confronted us. In February, the Harvard University Physicians Task Force confirmed what we knew, but resisted believing: Malnutrition in America is so pervasive that 20 million of our fellow citizens periodically and regularly go without food.

The shock of both realities—famine in Africa, widespread hunger in the richest society on earth—has affected the people of this country and stimulated an emotional and practical reaction that has shown the American spirit at its best.

Private sector initiatives, in the broadest sense of that term, to respond to the human crisis we face has been overwhelming and more than complementary to governmental programs to address the problems.

All of us, Mr. Chairman, know that congressional passage of the $800 millon African famine supplemental appropriations bill would not have been possible without pressure from the public for adequate relief assistance from the U.S. Government. We know about the U.S.A. for Africa and Live-Aid experiences and now the Farm-Aid experience—scores of wonderful, talented, generous individuals giving their time and efforts to raise funds so that thousands of African children need not die. Schoolchildren and church groups and civic organizations around the country worked diligently to raise money for the purchase of food, medicine, and shelter. The farmers of Ohio donated tons of grain for an emergency feeding program in Burkina Faso. Corporations provided planes, personnel, equipment, and medical supplies to assist in the famine relief efforts in Ethiopia, the Sudan, and other affected African countries.

Most recently in terms of response to the African crisis has been the contributions made by the men and women of the American private relief and development agencies. You are hearing this morning from Peter Davies, president of InterAction. The PVO's that belong to InterAction are indeed the heroes of the African famine relief crisis. It is, Mr. Chairman, the PVO's that are there on the front lines, delivering food and medicine to the millions of people who have no real sense of life, who face death on a daily basis. It is the PVO's that are best representing the will and determination and humanitarian spirit of the American public. Without their presence on the scene and their expertise, the toll from the famine would be unimaginable and, I might add, unbearable. We owe the PVO community our eternal gratitude.

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues on the Select Committee on Hunger and I applaud these and other efforts. We have, in fact, played a role in encouraging private sector initiatives to respond to world hunger in general, and to the African famine crisis in particular. We have steered contributions to InterAction and its member organizations. We helped fly the Ohio farmers' grain to West Africa. We have a private sector advisory board that examines opportunities for private sector involvement in domestic and international antihunger programs.

But let me add an important clarification to the question before the committee. An expanded private sector involvement in antihunger programs is essential if we are ultimately to be successful. Eradicating hunger is, after all, a collective and individual responsibility. Every single person has a responsibility to see to it that innocent children do not die of starvation or suffer the consequences of malnutrition.

Hunger in a world of plenty is simply unacceptable to all of us. However, efforts on the part of the private sector do not diminish or lessen in any way the responsibility of the Federal Government to tackle the problem of hunger in America or hunger in the world. The U.S. Government has and must not shirk the prime responsibility for ensuring access to an acceptable diet by all of our citizens. The Federal Government has and cannot avoid the prime responsibility for ensuring that our development assistance programs target the hungry and the malnourished as priority recipients.

There are not less than one-half billion people in the world who suffer from acute malnutrition on an ongoing basis. The reasons for such hunger in a world with a surplus of food are complicated. The solutions are not inexpensive, and they are not short term. Malnutrition cannot be eliminated by dramatic airlifts of food assistance. The solutions require the leadership, the resources and the full commitment of the U.S. Government working with the United Nations, the World Bank, other donor governments and host governments to attack the underlying conditions which permit—and even encourage—the epidemic of hunger to linger with us.

The role for the Federal Government to play in attacking hunger continues even when the television news shows do not have photographs of starving Ethiopian children. It is the Federal Government which must work to expand agricultural production, halt environmental decline and assist with family planning programs in Third World nations, as well as to take the lead in emergency relief efforts. There can be no substitute for the role of the Federal Government in attacking world hunger.

Let us discuss the hunger situation here in the United States for just a minute. According to the latest figures from the Census Bureau, 33.7 million Americans live in poverty. I find it to be both a personal and national disgrace that we reside in a nation that is an international power—a nation that boasts great wealth, yet 14.4 percent of our population is poor. Surely, the means to correct this situation is in our grasp; however, Mr. Chairman, current policies for assisting those in poverty fail to provide a comprehensive Federal response to the growing problem. You should come to my community in Houston and see the contradictions there.

We know that there is an inextricable link between hunger and poverty. According to statistics released just last year, we experienced a poverty rate higher than any we had faced over the last 15 years. As a result of the disproportionate number of people living in poverty, we are watching great numbers of our citizens live with the daily fear of not finding enough food to feed themselves and their families. In fact, reductions in domestic food assistance programs and the growth in our poverty rate has meant for many that having a subsistence diet is only made possible through private sector food pantries and soup kitchens.

In recent years, there has been a proliferation of emergency food outlets to meet the shortfall in nutrition assistance provided by the Federal Government. Information based on State and local surveys, congressional hearings, and numerous Government agency and private organization reports have documented an increased demand for emergency food assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that my time is up now, and I would just conclude by saying that we cannot let the private sector initiatives taken diminish any of the response that the Federal Government has taken now and I believe to, we need to increase our response, particularly when it comes to domestic hunger and the growing problem that we realize here today.

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Congressman Leland. We appreciate having you here today, and your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Leland follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MICKEY LELAND
CHAIRMAN
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

HEARING: PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO FEED THE WORLD'S HUNGRY
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
SEPTEMBER 25, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE THIS MORNING WITH MY COLLEAGUE, CONGRESSMAN PACKARD, AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HUMAN STARVATION AND MALNUTRITION. I AM PLEASED TO BRING TO THE SENATE SIDE OF THE CAPITOL SOME OF THE PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER ON A VITAL ISSUE ... AND AN IMPORTANT CHALLENGE.

PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO FEED THE WORLD'S HUNGRY IS A TIMELY TOPIC FOR EXPLORATION, MR. CHAIRMAN. OUR SOCIETY HAS BEEN BOMBARDED DURING THE PAST YEAR WITH IMAGES REFLECTING THE GRIM REALITY OF HUNGER AND STARVATION. LAST OCTOBER WE SUDDENLY BECAME AWARE OF THE HORROR OF THE AFRICAN FAMINE AS PICTURES OF EMACIATED ETHIOPIAN CHILDREN CONFRONTED US. IN FEBRUARY THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS TASKFORCE CONFIRMED WHAT WE KNEW, BUT RESISTED BELIEVING: MALNUTRITION IN AMERICA IS SO PERVASIVE THAT 20 MILLION OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS PERIODICALLY AND REGULARLY GO WITHOUT FOOD. THE SHOCK OF BOTH REALITIES - FAMINE IN AFRICA, WIDESPREAD HUNGER IN THE RICHEST SOCIETY ON EARTH - HAS AFFECTED

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY AND STIMULATED AN EMOTIONAL - AND PRACTICAL - REACTION THAT HAS SHOWN THE AMERICAN SPIRIT AT ITS BEST. PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES - IN THE BROADEST SENSE OF THAT TERM - TO RESPOND TO THE HUMAN CRISIS WE FACE HAS BEEN OVERWHELMING AND MORE THAN COMPLEMENTARY TO GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS.

ALL OF US KNOW THAT CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE OF THE $800 MILLION AFRICAN FAMINE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT PRESSURE FROM THE PUBLIC FOR ADEQUATE RELIEF ASSISTANCE FROM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. WE KNOW ABOUT THE **U.S.A. FOR AFRICA** AND **LIVE AID** EXPERIENCES - SCORES OF WONDERFUL, TALENTED, GENEROUS INDIVIDUALS GIVING THEIR TIME AND EFFORT TO RAISE FUNDS SO THAT THOUSANDS OF AFRICAN CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE. SCHOOL CHILDREN AND CHURCH GROUPS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS AROUND THE COUNTRY WORKED DILIGENTLY TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOOD, MEDICINE AND SHELTER. THE FARMERS OF OHIO DONATED TONS OF GRAIN FOR AN EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAM IN BURKINA FASO. CORPORATIONS PROVIDED PLANES, PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO ASSIST IN THE FAMINE RELIEF EFFORTS IN ETHIOPIA, THE SUDAN AND OTHER AFFECTED COUNTRIES.

MOST IMPORTANTLY, IN TERMS OF RESPONSE TO THE AFRICAN CRISIS, HAS BEEN THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN PRIVATE RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES. YOU ARE HEARING THIS MORNING FROM PETER DAVIES, PRESIDENT OF INTERACTION. THE PVOs THAT BELONG TO INTERACTION ARE INDEED THE HEROES OF THE

AFRICAN FAMINE CRISIS. IT IS THE PVOs THAT ARE THERE ON THE FRONT LINES, DELIVERING FOOD AND MEDICINE TO THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHO NOW FACE DEATH BY STARVATION AS AN IMMEDIATE POSSIBILITY. IT IS THE PVOs THAT ARE BEST REPRESENTING THE WILL AND DETERMINATION AND HUMANITARIAN SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. WITHOUT THEIR PRESENCE ON THE SCENE AND THEIR EXPERTISE, THE TOLL FROM THE FAMINE WOULD BE UNIMAGINABLE.... AND UNBEARABLE. WE OWE THE PVO COMMUNITY OUR ETERNAL GRATITUDE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY COLLEAGUES ON THE SELECT COMMITTEE AND I APPLAUD THESE AND OTHER EFFORTS. WE HAVE IN FACT PLAYED A ROLE IN ENCOURAGING PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO RESPOND TO WORLD HUNGER IN GENERAL, AND TO THE AFRICAN FAMINE CRISIS IN PARTICULAR. WE HAVE STEERED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERACTION AND ITS MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS. WE HELPED FLY THE OHIO FARMERS' GRAIN TO WEST AFRICA. WE HAVE A PRIVATE SECTOR ADVISORY BOARD THAT EXAMINES OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ANTI-HUNGER PROGRAMS.

BUT LET ME ADD AN IMPORTANT CLARIFICATION TO THE QUESTION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. AN EXPANDED PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-HUNGER PROGRAMS IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE ULTIMATELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL. ERADICATING HUNGER IS, AFTER ALL, A COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. EVERY SINGLE PERSON HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE TO IT THAT INNOCENT CHILDREN DO NOT DIE FROM STARVATION OR SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES OF MALNUTRITION. HUNGER IN A WORLD OF PLENTY IS SIMPLY UNACCEPTABLE TO ALL OF US.

HOWEVER, EFFORTS ON THE PART OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR DO NOT DIMINISH OR LESSEN IN ANY WAY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF HUNGER IN AMERICA OR HUNGER IN THE WORLD. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS, AND MUST NOT SHIRK, THE PRIME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING ACCESS TO AN ACCEPTABLE DIET BY ALL OF OUR CITIZENS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS, AND CANNOT AVOID, THE PRIME RESPONSILBITY FOR ENSURING THAT OUR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TARGET THE HUNGRY AND THE MALNOURISHED AS PRIORITY RECIPIENTS.

THERE ARE NOT LESS THAN ONE HALF BILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHO SUFFER FROM ACUTE MALNUTRITION ON AN ONGOING BASIS. THE REASONS FOR SUCH HUNGER IN A WORLD WITH A SURPLUS OF FOOD ARE COMPLICATED. THE SOLUTIONS ARE NOT INEXPENSIVE... AND THEY ARE NOT SHORT-TERM. MALNUTRITION CAN NOT BE ELIMINATED BY DRAMATIC AIRLIFTS OF FOOD ASSISTANCE. THE SOLUTIONS REQUIRE THE LEADERSHIP, THE RESOURCES AND THE FULL COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WORKING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, THE WORLD BANK, OTHER DONOR GOVERNMENTS AND HOST GOVERNMENTS TO ATTACK THE UNDERLYING CONDITIONS WHICH PERMIT - AND EVEN ENCOURAGE - THE EPIDEMIC OF HUNGER TO LINGER WITH US. THE ROLE FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PLAY IN ATTACKING HUNGER CONTINUES EVEN WHEN THE TELEVISION NEWS SHOWS DO NOT HAVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF STARVING ETHIOPIAN CHILDREN. IT IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHICH MUST WORK TO EXPAND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, HALT ENVIRONMENTAL DECLINE AND ASSIST WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS IN THIRD WORLD NATIONS AS WELL AS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORTS. THERE CAN

BE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ATTACKING WORLD HUNGER.

LET US DISCUSS THE HUNGER SITUATION HERE IN THE UNITED STATES. ACCORDING TO THE LATEST FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU, 33.7 MILLION AMERICANS LIVE IN POVERTY. I FIND IT TO BE BOTH A PERSONAL AND NATIONAL DISGRACE THAT WE RESIDE IN A NATION THAT IS AN INTERNATIONAL POWER -- A NATION THAT BOASTS GREAT WEALTH, YET, 14.4 PERCENT OF OUR POPULATION IS POOR. SURELY, THE MEANS TO CORRECT THIS SITUATION IS IN OUR GRASP; HOWEVER, CURRENT POLICIES FOR ASSISTING THOSE IN POVERTY FAIL TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE FEDERAL RESPONSE TO THE GROWING PROBLEM.

WE KNOW THAT THERE IS AN INEXTRICABLE LINK BETWEEN HUNGER AND POVERTY. ACCORDING TO STATISTICS RELEASED JUST LAST YEAR, WE EXPERIENCED A POVERTY RATE HIGHER THAN ANY WE HAD FACED OVER THE LAST 15 YEARS. AS A RESULT OF THE DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY, WE ARE WATCHING GREAT NUMBERS OF OUR CITIZENS LIVE WITH THE DAILY FEAR OF NOT FINDING ENOUGH FOOD TO FEED THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES. IN FACT, REDUCTIONS IN DOMESTIC FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND THE GROWTH IN OUR POVERTY RATE HAS MEANT FOR MANY THAT HAVING A SUBSISTENCE DIET IS ONLY MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR FOOD PANTRIES AND SOUP KITCHENS.

IN RECENT YEARS, THERE HAS BEEN A PROLIFERATION OF EMERGENCY FOOD OUTLETS TO MEET THE SHORTFALL IN NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. INFORMATION BASED ON STATE AND LOCAL SURVEYS, CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS AND NUMEROUS GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATION REPORTS HAVE DOCUMENTED AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE. EMERGENCY FOOD PROVIDERS AROUND THE NATION SAY REQUESTS COMING TO THEM INCREASED TWO...THREE... AND EVEN FOUR-FOLD BETWEEN 1983 AND 1984. EARLIER THIS YEAR, THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS ESTIMATED THAT IN 1985, EMERGENCY FOOD PROVIDERS IN OVER HALF OF THE U.S. CITIES WOULD FACE OVERWHELMING INCREASES IN EMERGENCY FOOD REQUESTS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, FOOD PANTRIES AND SOUP KITCHENS ARE TURNING PEOPLE AWAY BECAUSE FOOD SUPPLIES ARE EXHAUSTED. I CERTAINLY COMMEND THE EFFORTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR. HOWEVER, THEIR RESPONSE TO THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM IS NOT ENOUGH TO FILL THE GAP. WE HAVE GOT TO RECOGNIZE AND ACCEPT THE FACT THAT THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS UNABLE TO ASSUME THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REFLECT FOR A MINUTE ON THE FUNDAMENTAL MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO ATTACK WITH VIGOR -- AS AN OVERRIDING PRIORITY -- THE EXISTENCE OF HUNGER AMONG 20 MILLION AMERICANS. THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE CLEAR THEIR CONCERN ABOUT OUR NATIONAL SECURITY AND HAS SUCCESSFULLY ENLARGED THE DEFENSE BUDGET BY TENS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. NOW, WE SEE MUCH ATTENTION BEING FOCUSED ON THE PRICES PAID BY THE PENTAGON TO DEFENSE CONTRACTORS -- $9,000 FOR AN ALLEN WRENCH, $2,043 FOR A NUT, $1,075 FOR A BOLT AND SO ON.

WELL I TOO AM CONCERNED ABOUT NATIONAL SECURITY. I AM NOT SURE HOW LONG WE CAN BE SECURE AS A NATION WHEN LARGE SEGMENTS OF OUR POPULATION -- RESIDENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA, BLACKS IN WASHINGTON, MIGRANT WORKERS -- SUFFER ACUTE MALNUTRITION AND THE CORRESPONDING HIGH RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY AND RETARDED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

OUR CITIZENS SUFFER FROM MALNUTRITION BECAUSE THEIR DIETS ARE INADEQUATE. THERE ARE FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE THOSE DIETS -- BUT THESE PROGRAMS ARE UNDER ATTACK BY THE ADMINISTRATION. THERE ARE EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN ABOUT EFFICIENCY. BUT FOR THE COST OF ONE PENTAGON ALLEN WRENCH WE COULD PROVIDE FOOD STAMPS FOR 6 FAMILIES FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR. ONE PENTAGON NUT WOULD COVER WIC BENEFITS FOR 5 MOTHERS OR INFANTS FOR A YEAR. AND -- THE COST OF ONE MX MISSILE IS THE SAME AS THE COST OF 314,683 CHILDREN'S SCHOOL LUNCHES EVERY DAY FOR A YEAR.

I TOO AM CONCERNED ABOUT EFFICIENCY -- AND ABOUT AN ATTITUDE THAT ALLOWS THESE DISTORTIONS IN OUR NATIONAL PRIORITIES TO CONTINUE.

LET ME CONCLUDE BY RESTATING MY OWN CONVICTION THAT PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES ARE ESSENTIAL TO EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION. I AM ENCOURAGED THAT THE INITIATIVES WE HAVE SEEN INDICATE A GROWING CONVICTION AMONG OUR FELLOW CITIZENS THAT WIDESPREAD HUNGER IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE. WHEN THAT BECOMES CLEAR, THEN WE IN THE CONGRESS WILL HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS EFFECTIVE IN THE ERADICATION OF HUMAN STARVATION. THANK YOU.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to interrupt for a second, Congressman Packard, to allow Senator Thurmond to place his statement in the record, and then we will turn to Senator Kennedy, and then I will introduce you.

Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, if I could take a minute and a half, I have a very brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be fine.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the joint resolution which would designate November 24, 1985, as a "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger." Our purpose today is not only to hear testimony concerning this resolution, but also to recognize the compassion, generosity, and spirit of voluntarism which characterize our country and make our Nation so great.

Senator Hatch, Senator Kennedy, and Congressman Packard and others are to be commended for their leadership in this matter. I anticipate expedient passage of this resolution. It is my hope that as Members of Congress, we take this opportunity to demonstrate our support for this resolution, and that we join with other caring citizens in this country by contributing to the fight against world hunger.

Unfortunately, I cannot remain for the full hearing, but look forward to reviewing the testimony presented by the distinguished witnesses who will testify today.

Mr. Chairman, while Congressman Leland is here, I want to take this opportunity to commend him for yesterday getting out of the House the resolution commending the historic Black Caucus for the great work they have done. It seems that this resolution was passed by the Senate some time ago, went to the House, went to committee and was pigeonholed there, and nothing was being done. And Congressman Leland, you deserve to be commended for your leadership.

The President of the historic Black Caucus is in Washington today, and we had hoped that it would have been passed by the House earlier, so there could have been a signing at the White House, but it was too late. But I want to commend you for getting it out. I signed it this morning, and Speaker O'Neill or his designee will sign it today, I am sure, and get it to the President, and I hope it can be gotten to the Members before they leave here today.

Mr. LELAND. Very good. Thank you.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Thurmond.

Let us turn to Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to put my statement in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

Senator KENNEDY. I welcome these hearings. I think the issue of hunger in the United States and hunger around the world is something that needs a great deal more attention. I think all of us are mindful of the extraordinary work that is done by the church agencies and the voluntary agencies. I know Congressman Leland and Congressman Packard are very familiar with their efforts. I have had the opportunity to see them in action again in Ethiopia and Sudan last Christmas. And the individuals who are involved in those efforts really deserve the Profiles in Courage Awards—men and women who are selfless, dedicated, committed, and make an enormous difference between life and death.

Hunger is one issue that this country knows how to deal with. There are many complex problems that we are facing here in the United States and around the world, but the one thing we know how to do is feed people. We know how to grow crops and feed people.

We are going to be considering on the floor of the U.S. Senate a multibillion-dollar Farm Program that is going to spend billions of dollars not to grow crops. All of us are aware of the hundreds of thousands of farmers who have lived their lives on the farm and have produced extraordinary bounty in this society and are going bankrupt today, and we know that there are millions, close to half the world, that go to bed hungry every night.

It is basically scandalous that we as a society are unable to provide for those that are hungry in our own society and provide leadership around the world in leading this planet toward a more healthy and nutritious society.

So I welcome the chance, Mr. Chairman, to point out what the voluntary agencies have done. But we should be mindful that we have seen cutbacks in the Congress and Senate of the United States by over $1 billion in the period of the last 4 years. We have seen cutbacks in School Lunch Programs, School Breakfast Programs in the Congress of the United States. And while we have these hearings, and while we are up here listening to these witnesses, let us be mindful that this Senate has failed to respond to the critical hunger needs of the people in this country, slashing back on foodstamps. Half of the beneficiaries of foodstamps are children—half of them. Close to 25 percent are elderly and disabled. Seventy-five percent of the stamps go to households with a single parent and whose income is below the poverty line, below $10,000—all of it goes to families below $10,000.

So, as we demonstrate our concern here on this side of the witness table, we ought to also recognize our responsibilities to try and deal with those particular issues and questions. We know how to feed hungry people, and we ought to be about the business of doing it, and I welcome the chance to hear from these two good Congressmen who have demonstrated over their long careers strong commitment to the need of providing food to hungry people in our country.

I thank the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Kennedy.

Congressman Packard, I did not mean to put you behind Senator Kennedy in your comments. It is tough to follow a potential candidate——

Senator KENNEDY. I would ask that my comments be put in an appropriate place in the record. I am sure the chairman will——

Senator WALLOP. I have in mind whose judgment that is going to be, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We will place them immediately following mine; how's that? [Laughter.]

Congressman Packard, we are very happy to have you with us. We know that this idea originally came from you, and we appreciate your leadership. I personally enjoy working with you and Congressman Leland and have great respect for both of you. I just appreciate your leadership in this area, and let us turn the time over to you.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I sincerely appreciate this opportunity, and it is a singular honor for me to appear before this very significant committee on such an important issue. I am willing to follow, or go anywhere in relation to Senator Kennedy's remarks that he would choose.

Senator SIMON. We will note that for the record here, Congressman Packard.

Mr. PACKARD. I think most of you know that we spend our evenings in any number of ways, the most of which is on an airplane, and particularly after they have canceled the flight that you had originally scheduled for midnight. So it has not been an easy evening for me. But I am delighted to be here and am certainly grateful that you have the interest that I have in this very important issue of feeding the people of the world. And I certainly want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee; 1985 has marked a year of unprecedented compassion by Americans, British, Canadians, and people around the world—film and music artists, young girls and boys, nonaffluent and the affluent communities have banded together to give to the victims of famine throughout the world.

Why? Simply because they care. We in America care. Truly, all of America cares. And I believe that this is an appropriate forum in which to congratulate the citizens of the United States for their generosity. We have generous people in each of our communities—you will be hearing from Rita and Larry Dealy later on in this hearing, about what was done in one of the communities of my own district. I certainly want to congratulate America for the caring attitude that it has shown.

America has not done this primarily from a Government level. Although we have voted in some legislation that would appropriate funds for the hungry of the world, I do not believe that this is the best way to solve the problem. I believe America would like to solve it without Government funds, without taking important and needed funds from an already strained budget. I believe that America would like to see it come from a voluntary effort, rather than from a forced tax effort. And that is what this bill is designed to do.

I am firmly convinced that the act of giving makes people more compassionate, more understanding. Such lessons in humanity can only make a person better, a community more cooperative, a nation stronger. The tide of good will that has been swelling in America over the past year should not be allowed to subside, but encouraged to grow as we become more aware of the needs of those around us.

I want to congratulate Congressman Leland for the leadership that he has taken in the House. Truly, he has been one of those who has not only seen the problem, but has moved forward in a variety of areas.

From this conviction, Senator Hatch and I have introduced a bipartisan resolution calling for a voluntary National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger around the world.

The resolution requests that the President issue a proclamation declaring such a day on the Sunday before Thanksgiving. What an appropriate time to have a day of giving and a day of fasting, just as part of the Thanksgiving week. November 24, 1985, will be the day.

It encourages the people of the United States to skip one or more meals, if they can, and on that day to contribute the money that would be saved from those meals to feed the hungry throughout the world. This will invite the small contributor as well as the generous contributor to participate. This is a chance for Americans to continue a voluntary sharing of their blessings with the not-so-fortunate. By giving up a meal or two just a few days prior to our national day of thanks, and donating the money that would have been spent on food for those meals, even the less affluent Americans can afford to contribute. I fully anticipate that many people will give more than is saved from the forfeited meals. Generosity has proven to be the American way. This November 24 event will give opportunity to the spirit of giving that has for so long set our people apart from most other nations.

Mr Chairman and members of this committee, I urge you to suport this national day of fast. I think most of you are cosponsors of the resolution. The support of the Congress and the President, coupled with the eager spirit of charity among the American people, will most certainly guarantee another successful event to meet the needs of hungry people at home and abroad.

If every citizen of this country only gave $1 on this particular day, we would raise something like $250 million. We raised about $70 million in Live Aid, which was a remarkable effort, a beautiful exercise. But wouldn't it be wonderful if every American would participate in this kind of an activity and give what they are able to give? Some could give far more than the value of the meals. Some could give thousands of dollars, and perhaps will, or we hope that they will. But every American ought to give something. I think every American wants to give something. They simply have been looking for the appropriate opportunity, and this resolution will provide them that opportunity.

Once again, I want to thank you, as members of this very important committee, for your time and consideration of this resolution. It is exciting to know that given a life or death famine situation as we have in Africa and other parts of the world today, we as a nation of diverse people can come together to help the helpless. We have the resources, we have the will, and through the "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger," we have the way.

There are no tax dollars involved. The resolution simply calls upon Americans to help even other Americans, because proceeds are not only earmarked for Africa, but for the whole world.

We again thank you for the time, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity that I have to work with you on this resolution, and trust that the American people will get behind it and make it a great success.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Congressman Packard.

[The prepared statement of Congressman Packard follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
CONGRESSMAN RON PACKARD
BEFORE THE
SENATE LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 25, 1985

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MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR TODAY BEFORE THIS DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE TO ADDRESS THE PLIGHT OF PEOPLE STRICKEN BY HUNGER.

NINETEEN EIGHTY-FIVE HAS MARKED A YEAR OF UNPRECEDENTED COMPASSION BY AMERICANS, BRITISH, CANADIANS, FILM AND MUSIC ARTISTS, YOUNG GIRLS AND BOYS, NON-AFFLUENT AND AFFLUENT COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE BANDED TOGETHER TO GIVE TO VICTIMS OF FAMINE. WHY? SIMPLY, BECAUSE THEY CARE. WE CARE. AMERICA CARES.

I BELIEVE THAT THIS IS THE APPROPRIATE FORUM IN WHICH TO CONGRATULATE AND THANK THE CITIZENS OF OUR GREAT NATION FOR THEIR GENEROSITY. ONCE AGAIN, AMERICA — NOT JUST "GOVERNMENT-LEVEL" AMERICA, BUT "NEIGHBORHOOD-LEVEL" AMERICA — HAS GONE THE EXTRA MILE TO HELP OTHERS IN NEED. THESE ACTS OF LOVE AND CHARITY ARE COMMENDABLE BY THE HIGHEST STANDARDS.

I AM FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT THE ACT OF GIVING MAKES A PERSON MORE COMPASSIONATE AND UNDERSTANDING. SUCH LESSONS IN HUMANITY

CAN ONLY MAKE A PERSON BETTER, A COMMUNITY MORE COOPERATIVE, A NATION STRONGER. THE TIDE OF GOODWILL THAT HAS BEEN SWELLING IN AMERICA OVER THE PAST YEAR SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO SUBSIDE, BUT ENCOURAGED TO GROW AS WE BECOME AWARE OF THE NEEDS OF THOSE AROUND US.

FROM THIS CONVICTION, SENATOR HATCH AND I HAVE INTRODUCED A BIPARTISAN RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A VOLUNTARY "NATIONAL DAY OF FASTING TO RAISE FUNDS TO COMBAT HUNGER". THE RESOLUTION REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT ISSUE A PROCLAMATION DECLARING SUCH A DAY ON THE SUNDAY BEFORE THANKSGIVING (NOVEMBER 24, 1985). IT ENCOURAGES THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO SKIP ONE OR MORE MEALS (IF THEY CAN) ON THAT DAY, AND TO CONTRIBUTE THE MONEY SAVED FROM THOSE MEALS TO A HUNGER RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

THIS IS A CHANCE FOR AMERICANS TO CONTINUE TO VOLUNTARILY SHARE THEIR BLESSINGS WITH THE NOT-SO-FORTUNATE. BY GIVING UP A MEAL OR TWO JUST A FEW DAYS PRIOR TO OUR NATIONAL DAY OF THANKS — AND DONATING THE MONEY THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN SPENT ON FOOD FOR THOSE MEALS — EVEN THE LESS AFFLUENT AMERICANS CAN AFFORD TO CONTRIBUTE. I FULLY ANTICIPATE THAT MANY PEOPLE WILL GIVE MORE THAN IS SAVED FROM THE FORFEITED MEALS — GENEROSITY HAS PROVEN TO BE "THE AMERICAN WAY". THIS NOVEMBER 24TH EVENT WILL GIVE OPPORTUNITY TO THE SPIRIT OF GIVING THAT HAS FOR SO LONG SET OUR PEOPLE APART FROM MOST OTHER NATIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THIS NATIONAL DAY OF FASTING. THE SUPPORT OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT, COUPLED WITH THE EAGER SPIRIT OF CHARITY AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WILL MOST CERTAINLY GUARANTEE ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF HUNGRY PEOPLE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION OF THIS RESOLUTION. IT IS EXCITING TO KNOW THAT, GIVEN A LIFE-OR-DEATH FAMINE SITUATION AS WE HAVE IN AFRICA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD TODAY, WE, AS A NATION OF DIVERSE PEOPLES, CAN COME TOGETHER TO HELP THE HELPLESS. WE HAVE THE RESOURCES. WE HAVE THE WILL. AND, THROUGH THE "NATIONAL DAY OF FASTING TO RAISE FUNDS TO COMBAT HUNGER", WE HAVE THE WAY.

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The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank both of you respected Congresspeople and appreciate your coming and taking time to be with us today.

Unless there are questions from other members of the committee, I would like to invite both of you to join us here at the dais, if you care to. I know you are busy and have a lot of conflicts today, but if you would care to join us, we would be happy to have you here to participate throughout these hearings.

Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You are not suggesting that we get the Federal Government out of farm programs, too, are you?

Mr. PACKARD. Oh, no.

Senator KENNEDY. So we can spend the taxpayers' money to grow it, but we cannot spend the taxpayers' money to feed the hungry?

Mr. PACKARD. Well, I voted for the bill to feed the hungry out of tax dollars. But I simply am saying I do not believe it is the best way to solve this worldwide problem. I think the American people would like to do it voluntarily, rather than see us take already depleted tax funds that could be used in other areas. We can use our voluntary efforts, which I think can be very successful and perhaps raise more money than we can afford to take out of our budget.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, the voluntary agencies themselves say that they cannot do the job. These are the men and women who are on the front lines. We are all for them, and we support them, believe in them. They do an outstanding job. But they themselves have testified that they need this kind of help and assistance in terms of an expanded child nutrition program, milk program, food program for the disabled and the elderly. That is their testimony. That is their statement. And I am just wondering whether evidently you take issue with them.

Mr. PACKARD. Oh, I don't think so. I support their programs, and I think this will complement them. The resolution calls not just for the giving of money to provide food, but it allows us to rebuild their resources, and to teach them procedures, and to do a lot more than just giving them food.

We are doing a good job of giving them food. But we do not have a good distribution system; we do not have a good training system. And I think this will allow funds for those purposes, as well. I think this will complement the efforts we are now making. But I do not believe the American people would like to see the sole effort to be a Government-taxed effort. I think they would like to get involved in a voluntary contributing effort, and this certainly will give them that opportunity.

Senator KENNEDY. Do you have any comments, Congressman Leland?

Mr. LELAND. Thank you, Senator.

The only comment I have to make is that there is no way that we can realize in the near future the support for the people in Africa and here, for that matter, by voluntary efforts fully taken over by the voluntary efforts. There is no way that the voluntary efforts can pay for the bill that we are talking about.

When we spent $800 million this year—and most of that money is gone, I might add, already—that money was absolutely necessary. Otherwise, hundreds of thousands of people would have died. There is no question about that. Without the Federal Government—and if my colleague is talking about raising that kind of money on an annual basis, then maybe we can look at that opportunity. But I would suggest that the $800 million that we gave out of our tax coffers was still not necessarily sufficient to meet the needs of both food aid and the ancillary support resources that were needed in order to help to get the food to the people.

The **Chairman**. That is great.

Senator Trible.

Senator **Trible**. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. Let me just ask one question of Congressman Packard. How many members did you have in your family as you were growing up?

Mr. **Packard**. How many did I have?

The **Chairman**. Yes; how many brothers and sisters?

Mr. **Packard**. We needed a program like this just to feed my own family, it seems like. I am 1 of 17, so I understand.

The **Chairman**. You are 1 of 17 children.

Mr. **Packard**. And I came from a relatively poor family, raised on a farm in Idaho.

The **Chairman**. So you know what it is like to do without.

Mr. **Packard**. Yes; I remember the Depression days.

The **Chairman**. There were 17 children in your family?

Mr. **Packard**. Yes; we almost say that apologetically nowadays.

The **Chairman**. I thought that was pretty interesting.

Let me ask one more thing. As I understand it, you have followed a practice for many, many years of fasting at least 1 day a month and giving the equivalent of those meals to the poor; is that correct?

Mr. **Packard**. My own experience, throughout my whole life, has perhaps led me to this concept that ought to be made available to the American people as a whole. I do; I fast every month, two meals, and give the equivalent or more of the cost of those meals for the needy.

The **Chairman**. And your wife and children do the same?

Mr. **Packard**. We have done it, yes.

The **Chairman**. All right. Well, I think you know a little bit about this, then.

Congressman Leland, I know you know a lot about hunger as well and I have a lot of respect for your action in this area. You have been a leader for a lot of people in the Congress in this area, and I just want to express my respect again publicly. So we are grateful to have both of you.

Mr. **Leland**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. Senator Simon.

Senator **Simon**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I commend both of you for your leadership. I think the great contribution, however, that is going to come from that Sunday of fasting is the sensitivity. It is not the contribution, but if we can make people aware of the problem. And let us be candid—we are not doing anywhere near what we should be doing.

Senator Kennedy's brother in his inaugural address in 1961, set two specific goals. One was to get a man to the Moon by the end of the decade; the second was to eliminate hunger from the face of the Earth by the end of the decade. The more dramatic of those two things, we accomplished; the more important of those two things, we did not accomplish. And we could.

After World War II, under the Marshall plan, we devoted 2.9 percent of our Nation's resources to help the poor beyond our borders. We are now devoting less than one-fourth of 1 percent of our GNP to helping the poor beyond our borders. And it is not that poverty around the world has diminished. What happened after World War II is the people who needed help were named Leland, Packard, Simon, Kennedy, Schmidt, and Zaganelli, and there was political sex appeal to helping. But now the people who need help live in places like Bangladesh, and there is no sex appeal. And somehow, the American people have to respond. We have the resources to do it. What we need is the political will. And I think this voluntary contribution should be part of it. But it is only part.

Let me just give you one other illustration. A few weeks ago, I was in Mauritania. Mauritania now, with that desert crowding in now grows 9 percent of the food that they consume. There is no way, frankly, that just voluntary efforts by themselves are going to do it. We need some major long-term assistance. We have to be looking at, for example, how do you convert salt water to fresh water in an inexpensive way. We are doing almost nothing in an area like that. There are a lot of things that we ought to be doing, and I hope your resolution helps to sensitize us to do the kinds of things that we ought to be doing.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Simon.

Senator Kerry.

Senator KERRY. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you. Again, we are grateful to have you here today. Thank you so much.

If you would care to sit up here, we would be happy to have you.

Mr. LELAND. Thank you.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next panel will be Peter J. Davies, president and chief executive officer of InterAction, and Thomas Getman, assistant to the president of World Vision.

As I mentioned earlier, InterAction has agreed to play a major role in the distribution of funds raised through our national day of fasting. Mr. Davies will testify today about that role and existing plans for putting money out into the field.

World Vision has run national fasts before, and Mr. Getman is here today to share with us some of the insights his organization has gained from their experience.

Gentlemen, we are delighted to have you with us here today.

Mr. Davies, why don't we begin with you?

STATEMENT OF PETER J. DAVIES, PRESIDENT OF INTERACTION, NEW YORK, NY, AND THOMAS R. GETMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF WORLD VISION, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. DAVIES. Thank you.

I will keep my remarks to the 5 minutes, if I possibly can, and put the rest into the record.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can, we would appreciate it. Thank you so much.

Mr. DAVIES. It is an honor to address this committee on your most worthy initiative, to organize a national day of fasting to raise funds to combat hunger.

We are proud and pleased that you have selected InterAction to receive the funds you expect to raise. These will be distributed to those of our members active in relief and development in the drought-affected countries of Africa and here at home.

We believe you have made a wise choice, because InterAction is truly a coalition of those U. S. private relief and development agencies—large, medium, and small—that are actively working with the people, first to alleviate the great suffering, and second, to move forward to rehabilitation and development projects that address the root causes of drought and famine.

Some members are also addressing hunger here at home. Still others are engaged in public education and creating awareness of world hunger issues.

InterAction came into being just 1 year ago through a merger of two previous organizations. Today, InterAction is a broadly based participatory association of over 100 U.S. private and voluntary organizations, working in international development, in relief and reconstruction, in migration and refugee assistance, and in public policy and education on Third World issues. And a list of these groups is appended.

In an era requiring a substantial increase in resources to meet international humanitarian concerns, InterAction seeks to cooperate and interact with others of like mission and aspiration, such as your fast to end famine. Our members are nonpartisan, and all activities are conducted without consideration of race, sex, or religious belief.

Incidentally, I note that today is Yom Kippur, when fasting is a fundamental ritual of the most sacred day of the year for all Jews.

The time available is too short to describe the current situation in the affected countries in Africa or InterAction's role in meeting this tragedy. Rather, I will address briefly the steps that we propose to take to assure that any funds raised are applied to combating hunger in Africa and here at home.

First, however, I would like to emphasize that the Thanksgiving period is traditionally the time at which many organizations conduct their fundraising campaigns. It is therefore extremely important, and I am pleased to have your committee's assurance in this respect, that the national day of fasting will, in your words, Senator Hatch, "reinforce and not interfere, detract, or diminish the panoply of events already planned for this fall, such as the upcoming World Food Day" on October 16.

It is important, as you say, that "the proposed day of fasting augment, support and help publicize these other activities."

I firmly believe that you will achieve your goal of strengthening these longstanding initiatives as you proceed to publicize the national day of fasting and thereby motivate people to become involved in combating hunger in a very personal way.

It is InterAction policy, as a coalition of operational agencies, that people should be urged to give to the nonprofit organization of their choice. InterAction is itself not an operational agency and does not conduct fundraising events itself. Rather, it distributes contributions to its members to support their activities.

We are pleased to have your assurance, therefore, that publicity on the fast will urge people to give to the organization of their choice or to the national day of fasting to combat hunger.

I congratulate you on your suggestion that the InterAction members utilize the money donated—as you have said, Senator—35 percent for immediate relilef, 45 percent for long-term reconstruction and development for Africa, as well as applying 15 percent for hunger in the United States and 5 percent for development education and public awareness.

Several InterAction members operate domestic programs that are designed to alleviate hunger in communities here at home, and we will distribute 15 percent of the money to assure that hungry people domestically are also reached. Some InterAction members as a primary focus are building public awareness of world hunger. We will distribute 5 percent to these member agencies.

Publicity on the fast and the message that you convey can certainly help create the public awareness that we all seek and that was mentioned by several of you a few moments ago.

Let me describe the procedure InterAction will follow, as we have in other cases, to assure that the funds contributed are used for the intended purpose—maximizing their effectiveness.

First, InterAction will arrange to have a bank in Washington, DC, receive the funds in a lockbox.

Second, InterAction will deposit the proceeds from these contributions in a special designated bank account.

Third, InterAction is pleased to provide a list of those 60 or so members among our over 100 members who are actively addressing the drought and famine in Africa. We will also provide you a list of the agencies addressing hunger in the United States and those among our members that are engaged in building public awareness on world hunger issues.

Fourth, InterAction will distribute the funds collected equally among those organizations which are involved in (a) relief and/or development in Africa; (b) combating hunger in the U.S.A., and (c) building public awareness.

Fifth, InterAction will provide a report to you or your committee, listing all of our members who have participated in the distribution of these funds and a description of the kinds of projects to which the moneys have been applied.

Before closing, I would like to emphasize two points that I believe are fundamental to your national day of fasting.

First and foremost has to do with the message that the informational materials, media events, and publicity convey, as they urge people to observe the National Day of Fasting and to contribute the cost of the meals they have foregone. Indeed, a theme or motto might be, as you have already adopted, "Fast to End Famine," with a corollary theme of "Skip A Meal, Give A Meal," both of which are positive messages. In any case, the publicity, in my view, should stress that this act is not simply an act of compassion or charity, but is made because the givers wish their contribution used to address the root causes of hunger—poverty, poor sanitation, lack of potable drinking water, absence of adequate primary health care, population pressure on limited resources, environmental degradation, and lack of job opportunities and a chance to provide a decent life for their loved ones.

Second, and to my way of thinking of equal importance, I hope that the publicity will stress that those who give do so from a commitment to help others to improve their own quality of life and to achieve self-reliance with dignity and hope.

I am reminded of my years living and working in Thailand, where every morning, the Buddhist monks came to each family's door with a begging bowl. The family would give the monk some rice, or perhaps some other food, knowing that by that generous act, the giver was earning merit. The monk was providing the donors an opportunity to renew a commitment to help others less fortunate than themselves.

That, it seems to me, is what you will be doing when you proclaim the National Day of Fasting to Combat Hunger. I am sure it will be successful.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Davies.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Davies follows:]

A STATEMENT BY

PETER J. DAVIES, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF INTERACTION

TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

September 25, 1985

My name is Peter J. Davies, and I am president and chief executive officer of INTERACTION: the American Council for Voluntary International Action.

It is an honor for me to address this Committee on your most worthy initiative to organize a National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger. We are proud and pleased that you have selected INTERACTION to receive the funds you expect to raise. These will be distributed to those of our members active in relief and development in the drought affected countries of Africa and here at home.

We believe you have made a wise choice because INTERACTION is truly a coalition of those US relief and development agencies -- large, medium and small -- that are actively working with the people, first, to alleviate the great suffering, and second, to move forward to rehabilitation and development projects that address the root causes of drought and famine. Some members are also addressing hunger here at home. Still others are engaged in public education and creating awareness of world hunger issues.

INTERACTION came into being just one year ago through a merger of two organizations -- the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service which was founded in 1944 initially to bring together those groups working to alleviate hunger in Europe and to resettle refugees here in the USA, and Private Agencies in International Development founded in 1980 by a large number of development organizations across the United States.

Today, INTERACTION is a broadly based, participatory association of over 100 US private and voluntary organizations working in international development, relief and reconstruction, migration and refugee assistance, public policy and education on Third World development issues. (A list of these groups is appended.) It exists to complement and enhance the effectiveness of its individual organizations and to strengthen the capacity of our private and voluntary agency community as a whole.

In an era requiring a substantial increase in resources to meet international humanitarian concerns INTERACTION and its members are committed to energetic collaboration to achieve greater self-reliance, justice and peace for the world's peoples. To achieve these goals, we seek to cooperate and interact with others of like mission and aspiration. Our members are nonpartisan, and all activities are conducted without consideration of race, sex or religious belief. (Incidentally, I note that today is Yom Kippur, when fasting is a fundamental ritual of the most sacred day of the year for all Jews.)

The time available is too short to describe the current situation in the affected African countries or INTERACTION's role in meeting this tragedy. Rather, I will address briefly the steps that we propose to take to assure that any funds raised are applied to combatting hunger in Africa and here at home.

First, however, I must emphasize that the Thanksgiving period is traditionally the time at which many organizations conduct their fundraising campaigns. It is therefore extremely important -- and I am pleased to have your Committee's assurance in this respect -- that the National Day of Fasting will, in your words, Senator Hatch and Congressman Packard, "reinforce and not interfere, detract or diminish the panoply of events already planned for this fall, such as the upcoming World Food Day" on October 16. It is important, as you say, that "the proposed day of fasting augment, support and help publicize these other activities." They include such campaigns as the Interfaith Hunger Appeal and the Oxfam fast, conducted one week before Thanksgiving on many college campuses across the country.

I firmly believe that you will achieve your goal of strengthening these longstanding initiatives as you proceed to publicize the National Day of Fasting and thereby motivate people to become involved in combating hunger in a very personal way.

It is INTERACTION policy, as a coalition of operational agencies, that people should be urged to give to the non-profit organization of their choice. INTERACTION is itself not an operational agency and does not conduct fundraising events itself. Rather, it distributes contributions to its members to support their activities. We are pleased to have your assurance, therefore, that publicity on the Fast will urge people to give to the organization of their choice or to the National Day of Fasting to Combat Hunger.

I congratulate you on your suggestion that INTERACTION members utilize the money donated: 35% for immediate relief and 45% for long-term reconstruction and development for Africa; as well as applying 15% for hunger in the United States and 5% for development education and public awareness.

Several INTERACTION members operate domestic programs that are designed to alleviate hunger in communities here at home. Among these are Save the Children Federation, Christian Children's Fund, Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Salvation Army, and World Vision. We will distribute 15% of the money to assure that hungry people domestically are also reached.

Some other INTERACTION members, as a primary focus, are building public awareness of world hunger. Among others, these include the End Hunger Network of Los Angeles, the Overseas Development Council of Washington, D.C., and the Hunger Project of San Francisco. We will distribute 5% to these and similar member agencies. Publicity on the Fast and the message that you convey can certainly help create the public awareness that we all seek.

Let me now describe the procedure that INTERACTION will follow, as we have in other cases, to assure that the funds contributed are used for the intended purpose, maximizing their effectiveness.

1. INTERACTION will arrange to have a bank in Washington, DC receive the funds in a lockbox, count these donations and provide us with a statement accounting for all checks received.
2. INTERACTION will deposit the proceeds from these contributions in a special, designated bank account reserved for the National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger.
3. INTERACTION is pleased to provide a list of those 60 or so members among our over 100 members who are actively addressing the drought and famine in Africa through relief, rehabilitation and development programs. We will also provide you with a list of agencies addressing hunger in the United States and

those among our members that are engaged in building public awareness on world hunger issues.

4. Before releasing the funds, INTERACTION will ask the member agency to complete a brief questionnaire, indicating the country or countries where and how they will use the funds.

5. INTERACTION will distribute the funds collected equally among those organizations which are involved in: (a) relief and/or development in Africa that have responded to the request for information on the specific uses to which the funds will be put; likewise, (b) combating hunger in the USA, and (c) building public awareness on the extent of world hunger and ways to overcome it.

6. INTERACTION will provide a report to you, or your designees, listing all of our members who have participated in the distribution of these funds and a description of the kinds of projects to which the monies have been applied. Further details on project expenditures would be available from these PVOs.

7. As is customary in non-profit organizations, a small percentage of the funds raised will be applied by INTERACTION to cover direct and indirect costs of administering this program. This percentage will be on a declining scale as the amounts donated increase. Many of the agencies themselves will also apply a modest percentage to defray their administrative costs.

Before closing, I would like to emphasize two points that I believe are fundamental to your National Day of Fasting.

First and foremost has to do with the message that the informational materials, media events and publicity convey, as they urge people to observe the National Day of Fasting and to contribute the cost of the meals they have foregone. Indeed a theme or motto might be: "Fast to End Famine" with a corollary theme of "Skip a Meal, Give a Meal," both of which are positive messages. In any case, the publicity should stress that this act is not simply an act of compassion or charity; but is made because the givers wish their contribution used to address the root causes of hunger -- poverty; poor sanitation; lack of potable drinking water; absence of adequate primary health care; population pressure on limited resources; environmental degradation; and lack of job opportunities and a chance to provide a decent life for their loved ones.

Second and to my way of thinking of equal importance, I hope that the publicity will stress that those who give, do so from a commitment to help others to improve their own quality of life and to achieve self-reliance with dignity and hope.

I am reminded of my years living and working in Thailand, when every morning the Buddhist monks came to each family's door with a "begging bowl." The family would give the monk some rice, or perhaps some other food, knowing that by that generous act, the giver was earning merit. The monk was providing the donors an opportunity to renew a commitment to help others less fortunate than themselves. That, it seems to me, is what you will be doing when you proclaim the National Day of Fasting to Combat Hunger. I am sure it will be successful.

Thank you.

Peter J. Davies
President &
Chief Executive Officer

September 25, 1985

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Getman, we will turn to you now.

Mr. GETMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a privilege for me to address this committee regarding the national effort to fight the worldwide problem of hunger. And as an aside, a word of sincere thanks is in order to each of you on this panel, for your very personal endorsements and efforts on behalf of World Vision and other private voluntary organizations. Thank you very much.

I am sitting here, thinking of the huge gulf between our life in this city and efforts in this room and the people in Ibnet and Wad Sherife and other refugee camps, where many of us have visited. And I have a prayer in my heart today that what you folks are doing will help bridge that huge gulf and bring people in personal touch in very deep ways with those dear people who live, survive and die in those camps.

It is a pleasure to represent World Vision and Dr. Ted Engstrom, World Vision's president, in relating to you our commitment to assisting those in need and our experience with the concept of calling national recognition to the plight of starving people around the world.

It is World Vision's experience that mobilizing large numbers of people in an effective fundraising strategy does further the purpose of not only famine relief, but recovery and development. We support and endorse your National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger.

World Vision is an international relief and development agency, currently working in over 80 countries, assisting some 14 million individuals through child care programs and 3,200 development projects. The organization consists of an international consulting group, which determines the need, develops and implements a plan of action, and assures accountability.

The effort is funded by support countries—the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Western Europe, Hong Kong, and interestingly enough, when the rand is in better shape, many wonderful people in South Africa who are reaching out beyond their borders and into the so-called homelands.

Actual implementation of the plans are overseen by a World Vision staff of nationals in those 80 countries. Of the $200 million raised by the support countries, roughly 20 percent is used in emergency relief and disaster assistance efforts, and 80 percent is designated for rehabilitation and long-term development.

The goal of World Vision is to focus on the poorest of the poor within rural areas throughout the world. The focus is on water development, agricultural rehabilitation, primary health care, vocational training, and spiritual growth.

I trust this gives you a sense that our experience with fundraising programs does indeed mobilize large numbers of people.

I will outline the four major programs that we are involved in that might bring insight to your efforts. The first is the 30-Hour Planned Famine. The "Let it Growl" campaign is one of a variety of programs for youth groups. Over 10,000 churches in this country have participated since the programs began. This is equal to 1,500 churches and schools per year. The average group participating in the program consists of 12 to 15 junior and senior high school-age students, with an average of $500 raised per group. World Vision receives one-half of these funds, and the other half is used by the church or group for their own hunger programs. Between 1982 and 1985, over $500,000 was raised per year through this effort.

World Vision's part consists of making available two direct mail kits in the fall and the spring. The program has its own films and educational materials, and a national advertising campaign in religious periodicals. This, by the way, has a 4-to-1 funding ratio; so, for every dollar spent, 4 dollars is raised.

The second major program is the 40-Hour National Planned Famine. Approximately 1 year after World Vision United States began implementing its 30-hour fast, something of a larger proportion was beginning in New Zealand and Australia. World Vision New Zealand began its 40-hour planned famine on a regional level; it soon moved to a national level and 9 years later, World Vision Australia finds this program to be their primary source of funding. In fiscal year 1984 the program raised $1.5 million from a population of 33 million people which equilivant to 50 cents raised per capita. The program is a very popular annual national event, where the Prime Minister goes on public TV to endorse it. The backbone of the program is volunteers, and school-age youngsters are the key participants.

A similar program on a national level is found in World Vision Australia, which began its program in 1977. Eighty percent of the participants were from schools, and in 1983, $4.1 million was raised from only 300,000 participants. In 1984, $4.3 million was raised, and in the 1985 figures, it is estimated to be even higher.

In these efforts, World Vision contributed marketing strategy, mailings and educational material. An interesting little key to all this is that each of the top schools in Australia chooses one representative. These 10 selected students go to the capitol, meet the Prime Minister, and they submit an essay. The essay winner then goes to a famine project, or a development project in a Third World nation. The trip is filmed, and then that is used in the next year's efforts.

The third and likely most instructive effort for what your committee is proposing is the Get Hungry Campaign here in this area, District Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland. After 18 months of research and onsite visits in the other countries, World Vision launched this new approach. It was a 40-hour fast, focusing on a cross-section of the American public. Volunteers were recruited by three organizers, 644 suborganizers in turn were recruited, and over 18,000 fasters and 130,000 sponsors took part, right here in this area. Four hundred thousand dollars was raised from the campaign.

The effort in District Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia was formulated by a 42-member steering committee; particularly key to this were Senator Trible and his wife, Rosemary. Their personal involvement was central to the success of the local effort. Proclamations were issued by the two Governors and by Mayor Barry; publicity was prominent. There was also a telethon that went with it. $1.3 million was raised here in April; one-tenth of that was tithed to 30 local feeding and shelter organizations; which just recently received large checks to bolster their budgets.

A variation on this was the Get Hungry Campaign in Dayton, OH, that was done by Tony and Janet Hall. Congressman Hall, is the cochairman of the Select Committee on Hunger and the chairman of the International Task Force. I have enclosed his statement. Just one comment from this.

Congressman Tony Hall says—

> From my own personal experience, the concept of using fasting as a valid fund-raising grassroots approach to alleviate famine is an excellent one.

Clearly, there is too much to share in a brief time together, but I want to give some suggestions on the areas that need improvement.

Volunteers requested more time to develop their networks. A minimum of 7 to 8 months is necessary to do this in the way it should be done, I believe. And so, as we look toward a start-up effort this fall, maybe long-term consecutive efforts should be thought about as well.

Organizers indicated that choosing the best day was always difficult. Spring is the most difficult time, but fall October and November is generally a good time for fasting.

Volunteers said that they would benefit more from in-depth training and clearer definition of their responsibilities. And, also that, strategies must be simplified, maybe reducing a longer term fast to one meal, as you have suggested, or one day.

Participants have insisted that formulating a better follow-up system for the pledges committed is absolutely essential. Media and public relations coordination has to be improved, in terms of the volunteers. And honestly, I think we have to say that more staff is needed in strategic places—maybe a staffperson in each major city, hopefully a volunteer.

Above all, we have found that in order to experience the success mentioned in the examples above, there must be a commitment of a large organization, such as World Vision or care, to organize and facilitate such as under taking in addition to the services offered by InterAction.

There must be the kind of size that can mobilize the thousands of person-hours and resources in the form of educational materials.

In closing, we believe it is a very worthwhile endeavor to develop a plan to mobilize Americans for a national day of fasting, not only to raise funds, but to educate and lift the awareness of the plight of starving peoples throughout the world. It is exciting to support a movement which can integrate into the national conscience a value and sensitivity to hungry people. A day of fasting will provide an opportunity to build global community. The one-half billion people who suffer from malnutrition and the more than 10,000, mostly children, who die from hunger-related illnesses each day, can be helped by concerned people who voluntarily give up meals.

We at World Vision are committed to working with you through InterAction in cooperative assistance to help make this November 24 National Day of Fasting a success.

Thanks very much for this opportunity to appear before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Mr. Getman.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Getman and Congressman Hall follow:]

WORLD VISION

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TED W. ENGSTROM PRESIDENT

VOLUNTARY FASTING AS A MEANS TO RAISE FUNDS FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT: WORLD VISION'S EXPERIENCE

A STATEMENT BY THOMAS R. GETMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
WORLD VISION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR
AND HUMAN RESOURCES

SEPTEMBER 25, 1985

A STATEMENT BY

THOMAS R. GETMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, WORLD VISION

TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

September 25, 1985

Good Morning. It is a privilege for me to address this committee regarding your national effort to fight the worldwide problem of hunger.

My name is Tom Getman, and I am the director of the recently established World Vision office in Washington, D.C. and Assistant to the President of World Vision, Dr. Ted W. Engstrom. I am pleased to represent World Vision and Dr. Engstrom in relating to you our commitment to assisting those in need and our experience with the concept of calling national recognition to the plight of starving people around the world.

It is World Vision's experience that mobilizing large numbers of people to become personally involved in an effort to assist, by individuals foregoing one or more meals, is an effective fundraising strategy for the purpose of relief and development. We support and endorse your National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger. Before outlining the various programs that World Vision bases its experience on I will first briefly explain the structure and purpose of World Vision.

World Vision is an international relief and development agency currently working in over 80 countries assisting some 14 million individuals through its child care programs and 3,200 development projects. Founded in 1955 by Dr. Bob Pierce through a simple child care program with Korean orphans, World Vision has grown into a nationally and internationally well known and reliable organization.

The organization consists of an international consulting group which determines the need, develops and implements a plan of action and assures accountability for the projects being carried out in the 80 countries. This effort is funded by the support countries (U.S., Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Western Europe, South Africa, and Hong Kong). Actual implementation of the plans are overseen and directed by a World Vision staff of nationals within the countries in which we operate. Of the $200 million dollars raised by the support countries, roughly 20% is used in emergency relief efforts and 80% is designated for rehabilitation and long-term development.

The goal of World Vision is to focus on the poorest of the poor within rural areas throughout the world, providing assistance to women, children and the elderly. There is a focus on water development, agricultural rehabilitation, primary health care, vocational training and spiritual growth. Let me stress here that World Vision is an interdenominational agency working in partnership with well over 150 agencies overseas.

I trust the above gives each one of you a better understanding of the make-up and scope of World Vision as I now will outline our experiences with fundraising programs which mobilize large numbers of people. I will include cover the following four major programs we are involved in:

I. "30 Hour Planned Famine"
II. "40 Hour National Planned Famine" (New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong)
III. "GET HUNGRY CAMPAIGN" (D.C., Virginia and Maryland)
IV. "GET HUNGRY" Success in Dayton Ohio -- Statement by Congressman Tony Hall

The 1st " :

I. The "30 Hour Planned Famine"

The "Let it Growl Campaign" is ~~first~~ one of a variety of programs launched by World Vision targeted for youth groups; over 10,000 churches have participated since the programs beginning. This is equal to 1,500 churches and schools per year. The average group participating in the program consists of 12 - 15 Junior and Senior High School age students with an average of $500 raised per group. World Vision receives one half of these funds with the other half used by the churches or groups for their own hunger program. This s ~~was~~ a 30 hour fast, typically held during the weekend with the participants fasting together, watching films and reading printed material provided by World Vision as public educational approach.

Between 1982 and 1985 over $500,000 was raised per year through this program. Over 7 years this program has been developed and is termed a self-propelling, voluntary fundraising effort. World Vision's part consists of two direct mail kits (fall and spring); the program has its own films and educational materials and a national advertising campaign in religious periodicals. (This has a 4:1 funding ration.) Participants ask sponsors to pledge $6.00 for their fast (representing $2.00 for each meal not eaten).

- 50% fo fasts take place between November 1 and December 31.
- 30% of fasts take place during the Lenten season.
- 20% of fasts take place throughout the rest of the year.

World Vision is contacted by an interested group or school, after which World Vision sends them materials and the rest is carried out by the group and group organizer without further assistance from World Vision.

The 2nd Major Program "

II. The "40 Hour National Planned Famine"

Approximately one year after World Vision U.S. began implementing its 30 hour fast something of larger proportions was beginning in New Zealand and in Australia. World Vision New Zealand began its 40 hour planned famine on a regional level with a new and broader approach toward the general public. With much success they soon began a National Planned Famine. Nine years later World Vision Australia finds this program to be their primary source of funding. In fiscal year 1984 the program raised $1.5 million from a population of approximately 3 million people. Taking into consideration that part of the population is not eligible to fast (those in poor health, with medical problems, pregnant or lactating women and children under ten years of age) this means that from 25% of the population participating, $1.5 million dollars was raised. This equals 50¢ raised per capita. The program is a popular annual event where the Prime Minister goes on public television to endorse the effort.

Again, the backbone of this program is volunteers. Schools are age young the key participants, the average age of each participant ranges between 11-16 years of age.

A similar program on a national level is found in World Vision Australia which began its program in 1977. 80% of the participants were from the schools. In 1983 $4.1 million was raised from 300,000 participants. In 1984 $4.3 million was raised and in 1985 figures just coming in are estimated to be between $4.4-$4.6 million raised with a population of approximately 9 million people.

World Vision contributed: 1) A marketing strategy focusing on schools with key volunteers responsible for a certain number of schools; 2) Mailings, and 3) providing educational material. Of possible interest to you is a special incentive program built into Australia's National Planned Famine. Each of the top schools in Australia chooses one representative. These ten selected students go to the Capital and meet the Prime Minister and other heads of state. They then submit an essay and the student with the best essay visits one of World Vision's projects overseas. This is filmed and used for the next years public relations campaign.

Hong Kong did their first 30 hour famine in 1985. 4,000 participants raised $5 million Hong Kong dollars (equivalent to $600,000 U.S. dollars). World Vision provided direct mail kits to schools and churces, a media campaign with radio and telev ision announcements, and educational materials.

III. "Get Hungry Campaign" -- D.C., Virginia and Maryland

After 18 months of research and on-~~site~~ visits to Australia and New Zealand World Vision U.S. launched a new approach to its 30 hour famine. In 1984 a 40 hour fast, focusing on a broader cross section of the American public, was initiated. The fast was organized on a particular weekend in which everyone would participate. Again, the backbone was a volunteer networking system, based on congressional districts. Volunteers were recruited by three state organizers. 644 area organizers in turn recruited 18, 217 fasters and some 130,000 sponsors. $400,000 was raised through this volunteer portion of the GET HUNGRY campaign. With all these programs based on similar approaches each country and area has the freedom for flexibility and creativity. The effort in D.C., Maryland and Virginia formed a 42 member steering committee of prominent political, community and religious leaders. Proclamations were issued by Virginia Governor Robb, Maryland Governor Hughes, and D.C. Mayor Berry announcing April 26-28 as the GET HUNGRY weekend. Publicity coverage was prominent, especially with the October breakthrough of news regarding Ethiopia. Some unique qualities of this campaign included: 1) Three benefit concerts put on by the cast of Fame, 2) an East Coast live GET HUNGRY telethon raising $1.4 million, 3) senators, community leaders, students, and churches all participating in a corporate fast, and 4) 10% of all funds raised ($130,000) were distributed to 30 local food and hunger related agencies as originally planned in the project's conception.

IV. "GET HUNGRY" Success in Dayton, Ohio -- Statement by Congressman Tony Hall.

Statement by Congressman Tony Hall

To give you an idea of the potential of this concept I would like to share with you, the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, a brief statement. Having a personal interest in the plight of the hungry, as I am involved with these issues daily, in my role as chairman of the International Task Force of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I was very interested in the unique approach to awareness building and fundraising by World Vision. With their approval I took their concept to my constituents in Dayton, Ohio. In May 1985, volunteers in my district launched their own 40 hour weekend fast. We were overwhelmed, not only with the outcome of the $300,000 raised in cash and gifts in kind, but at the response and eagerness of individuals to get involved. Media time, radio and television publicity, auditoriums and talent were all donated with virtually no money spent up front. It has been my plan since that successful event to "package" a congressional version of World Vision's National Planned Famine so other congressmen and senators can be catalysts in this creative fundraising, ultimately life-saving, endeavor. From my own personal experience, the concept of using fasting as a valid fundraising grassroots approach to alleviate famine is an excellent one. Through a program such as this a lobby against hunger is built naturally to aid us, as members of Congress, in our fight against hunger here and abroad. I commmend you in your initiative and offer my assistance on House legislation in any way I can. Sincerely, Congressman Tony Hall.

Clearly there is too much to share in our brief time together. As the strengths of this program have been highlighted, I will give a brief critique of the areas that we see need improvement, and a summary statement in the time we have left.

- Volunteers requested more time to develop networks. A minimum of seven to eight months would be necessary.
- Choosing the "best" day for a national planned famine is difficult. Our weekend in April had many conflicts, however October is a popular time for fasts.
- Volunteers could benefit more from an in depth training and clearer definition of their responsibilities and commitment to seeing them to completion.
- Simplify our strategy used in D.C., Virginia and Maryland, possibly reducing a two-day fast to a one-day fast.
- Formulate a better follow-up system for committed pledges.
- Improve media, public relations cooordination with volunteers.
- More staff was needed in strategic places.
- We found we needed more time to implement the program.
- Above all, we have found that in order to experience the success mentioned in the examples above, there must be a committment of an organization of World Vision's size and a realization of the thousands of man-hours and resources in the form of educational materials to experience future successes.

In closing, we believe it is a very worthwhile endeavor to develop a plan to mobilize Americans for a national day of fasting -- not only to raise funds, but to educate and lift the awareness to the plight of starving peoples throughout the world. It is exciting to support a movement which can integrate into the national conscience a value and a sensitivity to hungry people. A day of fasting will provide an opportunity for youth, families and individuals from all segments of our society to participate in an effort to build global community.

We at World Vision are committed to working with you, through Interaction, in cooperative assistance to help make this national day of fasting a success.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank both of you for your testimony.

As I am sure you know, Mr. Davies, the sponsors of this resolution are extremely grateful to InterAction for agreeing to play such a critical role in this proposed National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger. Your organization has a well-deserved reputation for integrity.

Mr. DAVIES. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. And I feel that your involvement is critical to the overall success of our efforts. And similarly, Mr. Getman, we all recognize World Vision to be a wellspring on practical information on staging such an event, and we are thrilled that your organization, Mr. Getman, has offered its considerable assistance, and I recognize how your organization is worried about hunger not only overseas but also at home, and I think that is crucial.

We are grateful to have both of you here.

Let's turn to Senator Kennedy and see if he has any questions.

Senator KENNEDY. I want to join in welcoming you, Mr. Davies. As one who has worked with your organization and the groups which are included in your organization, I have enormous respect for the work that they are involved in.

And Mr. Getman, I am delighted to see you here again. I not only welcome the chance to hear you, but I have had the chance to see the excellent work which World Vision has done in the Sudan and Ethiopia, and had a chance to meet the volunteers who were out there. They are men and women of enormous dedication, compassion, and they deserve a great deal of commendation, which they too infrequently receive.

I want to thank you for your testimony. It is very helpful, and you are very welcome at this committee.

Mr. GETMAN. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Kennedy.

Senator Trible.

Senator TRIBLE. Mr. Chairman, just briefly, I too want to welcome these gentlemen and applaud their efforts. The real heroes in this struggle are those men and women who are on the front, who are in these devastated lands, giving so generously of their time and their talents and their considerable energy, each and every day.

For me, 3 days in Ethiopia was an eternity, and yet these people stay for months, sometimes years at a time. They do not have the bright lights; they never hear the applause. For us, it is so easy to make a contribution or give up a meal. For them, it is a substantial investment of their lives.

So, for you and for all those that you represent, let me express my deepest appreciation.

The question that was asked most frequently when I came back from Africa was, Is this food finding its way to the people. And I was able to answer that question positively. The food, the medicine that we are sending is finding its way to the people in need. And the reason for that is that we are channelling this assistance not through the governments but rather, through the private voluntary organizations that are on-the-job, getting results.

Keep up your good work, and I hope that all of us, Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, Americans all, can be of help.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator KENNEDY. Could I just ask one question of Mr. Davies. Could you just outline very briefly what you are doing in Ethiopia and Sudan?

Mr. DAVIES. Yes. I will be glad to, and I will try to keep it brief, although we are doing so much. And Senator, it was a pleasure to meet with you when the private voluntary organizations came together after your trip to hear your comments on your own trip. Ethiopia and other drought affected African countries.

There are a number of things. First of all, InterAction as a coalition brings these agencies together to exchange information on what each is doing. The most important factor in successfully meeting the famine is first coordination back in the United States, not only among the private voluntary organizations themselves, but also with U.S. AID, other Government representatives, and the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations for Africa. And we have been coordinating meetings where an exchange of information can take place. But that exchange has to take place out at the field level, also and I am pleased to say that, for example, in Ethiopia, the Christian Relief and Development Association has been doing that.

A second activity is where InterAction put together a number of flights on behalf of the private voluntary organizations, consolidating cargoes of medicines and high-value commodities using the Flying Tigers airfreight company.

A third activity, and one that I have been very close to, is that we have helped our member agencies by acting as a channel for funds, which is what we are proposing here. For example, the Los Angeles School District, meeting a challenge of the New York School District raised over $400,000 funds and passed them through InterAction.

But I think that the primary function of the private voluntary organizations is, as has been indicated here, to work out in the field to break some of the bottlenecks of getting the food to starving families; acting as a delivery system, not only for food but also medicines and other items that are contributed. This includes delivering to the most needy the Public Law 480 surplus foods that have been so generously provided by the U.S. Government.

I also have been out to Alamada, Senator Kennedy, and to several of the other camps, and seen the fine work at first hand, and have been assuring people back in the United States, as I think we must, that the food is getting through, and that the bottlenecks are being broken.

Finally, and most important of all, however, is the need to get people back into their villages and out of feeding camps, and to address some of the longer term problems that I cited in my testimony and that were mentioned by Mr. Getman and by Senator Simon and yourself, and others. It is not enough to simply feed people. We must find ways to get at the underlying problems of drought and lack of water and desertification.

I am sorry for a rather long answer, but I feel so strongly about it.

Senator KENNEDY. Good. Could I ask Mr. Getman, would you review with us what World Vision is doing?

Mr. GETMAN. A crucial role that World Vision plays besides feeding nearly 1 million people a day in the Sahel—most of them in Ethiopia—and providing logistical support for other organizations, with our Twin Otter airplanes, as you know—as you have ridden on them, Senator—to transport people and goods and medicines and so on to the camps.

But maybe the most important role that World Vision is playing in the region right now is to mobilize the private sector in the United States to become personally involved. We have had two trips in the last 3 months. There is another delegation leaving in October of corporate executives who are seeking to determine what role their individual companies can play in long-term development projects, where the community or corporation or foundation actually adopts, in Ansokia Valley in Ethiopia, or a Sudan water project, or the Massai water development project in Kenya.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Congressman Packard.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One of the things that we were concerned about as we have set up this yet another volunteer effort for the hungry was that we do not set up a new administrative and hierarchy through which the program wold have to be administered, and therefore, deplete a lot of the funds that we want to go directly to the benefit of the hungry. That is why we are so grateful that InterAction and World Vision and literally any charity organization to which a volunteer would like to contribute is available through this resolution. We appreciate the fact that you have come forward and become a part of this program, because it will use the existing administrative and distributing systems and will not force us to set up a new system that would siphon away a good portion of the funds.

So we applaud you, and certainly are grateful that you are apart of the program. Thank you very much for your testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator Pell.

Senator PELL. I would like to pass at this moment, and I will ask a question later on.

The CHAIRMAN. Fine.

Senator Grassley.

Senator GRASSLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

There are two things I would like to do before I ask a question. No. 1 is to put a statement in the record, and No. 2, to be added as a cosponsor.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be happy to do that.

Senator GRASSLEY. I would like to ask Mr. Getman, because probably the last time I visited with you, Mr. Getman, about this was in Nairobi last summer, when you and I had just returned separately from visiting with the President of Uganda, who has since been overthrown. We were talking about problems at that time, not because of natural disaster, but because of the political situation. To a considerable extent, I suppose that is a problem in almost every country you deal with—is that right—you have got political problems that are sometimes difficult to overcome, regardless of what the natural disaster is there?

Mr. GETMAN. Senator Grassley, I would say that one of the worst problems that Mr. Davies and our colleagues and I face is the terrible political destabilization and the risk that our very presence in those unstable countries will make us look as wrong we are arms of American foreign policy. It is a tightrope to walk that sometimes is so difficult and excruciating to face as to make you throw your hands up in despair.

I do not know how, except just by persistence, organizations like ours, can survive. Because of the political ebbs and flows it helps to know that we are called to be there and have the backing of a cross-section of the American public from whatever political or religious ideology.

I feel so positive about InterAction, in part because InterAction has given all of us not only clout, but wisdom and accountability in this regard.

Senator GRASSLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Grassley.

Senator Simon.

Senator SIMON. Yes; I simply want to commend both of you and to underscore Mr. Davies' comments about the long-term need.

When we have the dramatic pictures on television, we respond. When you do not have that, unfortunately, we do not respond. And what we really need is a little more sophistication and a little more awareness so that we can be there for that long-term pull. Otherwise, we are going to see the dramatic scenes recreated every few years on our television screens.

I commend both of you. I applaud what you are doing.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Simon.

Senator Pell.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Last week, this book, "Ending Hunger: An Idea Whose Time Has Come," was launched at a book party at my house. I was just curious how you plugged in with this project, because it would seem to me that you are going down parallel paths here.

Mr. DAVIES. I am very glad, Senator Pell, that you raised that, because when we talk about public education and public awareness, as was cited several times in the testimony today, that book is going to do a great deal to bring about that public awareness. I happen to have participated in the press conference that launched it. The Hunger Project and Hunger Network, Overseas Development Council, are all members of InterAction. And, as Senator Simon has pointed out, it is so essential that the American public understand the roots of the famine and drought, and this book, which is very sensitively done and presents all sides with very dramatic pictures of development as well as of the starvation, does address the longer-term problems that have to be met if we are going to avoid recurring famine.

I really congratulate Senator Hatch and Congressman Packard as sponsors, initially, of getting this off the ground, that they have seen the wisdom in placing 5 percent of the funds that are raised for the type of public awareness building. I might say that one of our members, for example, the End Hunger Network, wrote the script that went with the Live Aid concert, between the rock stars performing. For those of you who watched it, you may have noted that a lot of the message that came through was a message of the need to address the longer term problems.

So many of our organizations are very actively working, as in the case of the Hunger Project's book, "Ending Hunger," on this building of awareness among the American public.

Senator PELL. I have been to their headquarters in San Francisco, of the End Hunger Project, and it seems like a pretty substantial operation that they have there. And you and they, you say, are workng closely together?

Mr. DAVIES. Yes; as a membership, we have over 100 agencies. These agencies, as I indicated in my testimony, are those who are operational in providing relief and development and a group of agencies that are working primarily in public awareness building, and the Hunger Project is one of the most active.

Senator PELL. But from a budgetary viewpoint, then, some of the organizations of your membership are larger than your own group?

Mr. DAVIES. By far, larger than InterAction. InterAction is simply a coalition, an umbrella organization, that provides a forum where these organizations can come together to exchange information and activities. And this is why it seems to me it is so important that the activities of the individual organizations in their fundraising efforts be considered as additive to the fast to end hunger and famine.

Senator PELL. So you would work closely, then, with Joan Holmes, their executive director and their people?

Mr. DAVIES. That is correct. As I said, I was one of the speakers at their press conference launching this book on Monday of this week.

Mr. GETMAN. Senator, it might clarify for you and your colleagues to know that our organizations have board members on the InterAction board. The officers of InterAction are chosen from the private voluntary organizations.

Senator PELL. Which officers from the ending hunger project would be on your board?

Mr. DAVIES. Joan Holmes is a member of our executive committee. Robert Ainsworth, director of World Vision Relief Organization, is treasurer of InterAction. So we are a participatory organization, as I said in my testimony, and all of the organizations are part of the governance structure.

Senator PELL. Thank you. Now another thought here. It seems to me that what we are doing is somewhat a Band-aid or a process of trying to offer a palliative, when what is needed is a curative, because simply to fast and to give them money will postpone the starvation for a year or a day or a month or a week.

I would like to recieve your ideas as to what could be done to follow out the objective here of ending famine at the end of the century, because the food is available—we burn it, we destroy it, we do not grow it—it is a question of maldistribution. And the idea of, as a palliative, just prolonging the present system does not seem to me to be a good idea.

What is your organization doing to seek to cure hunger, which is certainly curable with proper distribution of the food that is presently available?

Mr. DAVIES. Well, our member organizations are working in Africa on longer-term development projects—water projects, projects to improve food production, projects in primary health care—and getting at these underlying problems.

Many of those organizations have been in Africa for many years, before the TV pictures were shown.

Senator PELL. Well, forgive me, but wouldn't the most simple way of doing this be to have those countries that can produce, like our own, produce to the maximum and export it? As you know, we have agricultural policies that go in just the opposite direction, where we pay people not to produce. I would think that would be political target No. 1.

Mr. DAVIES. I beg to differ with you in one respect. It seems to me that you do not solve the problems in Africa or other developing countries by simply exporting our own abundance from the United States The problems in these countries are often endemic because of the pressure of population, because of the degredation of the soil, and require getting at some of these things through motivating the growing of food, providing reforestation and control of the creeping desert, digging wells and maintaining wells where they are dug, and so forth.

The work of most of the organizations that are part of InterAction is on the longer term. Interestingly, we have just done a study of 130 PVO's working in Africa, and only 5 of the 130 considered that they were content to simply be working in relief, and the others saw themselves, and are, working on not only providing the food in the immediate emergency, but working on development projects over the longer term.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Pell.

I want to thank both of you for being here today. We are grateful to you and your organizations, and we are just happy that you were willing to come and give us the benefit of your expertise and advice. And we hope the American people will take this to heart and participate in this fast day, and let us see what we can do to raise more money and have it distributed in the appropriate way.

Thank you so much.

Mr. DAVIES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GETMAN. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I am particularly pleased to welcome our next witnesses, three enterprising young women from my own home State of Utah. Amy Buchi, Amy Murphy, and Annette Milliron are students at Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School in Salt Lake City.

These three were catalysts behind an amazingly successful statewide drive to raise funds for African famine relief. I would like us all to hear in their own words what these three young women were able to accomplish.

So, Ms. Buchi, we will begin with you and take your testimony first, and then we will go to Amy Murphy, and then we will go to you, Annette, OK?

Ms. Buchi.

STATEMENTS OF AMY BUCHI, AMY MURPHY, AND ANNETTE MILLIRON, ROWLAND HALL-ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Ms. Buchi. In late October of 1984, famine in Africa was brought to my attention by the many news stories and special reports. I brought these stories into my class as current events. My teachers and classmates were concerned, as I was, about this problem. We decided to do something to help these people.

I had recently read an article in World Magazine about a young girl in Oregon who asked all the schoolchildren in her State to pay for goldplating a statue on the Oregon Capitol Building. I proposed this idea to the class as a way to raise money for Africa. We all decided to try to get Thanksgiving week designated as "Utah Cares for Africa Week" to help promote this idea.

I wrote a letter to Utah's Governor, Governor Matheson at the time, and everyone in the grades 1–6 at Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School signed it. On November 5, 1984, my sixth grade class and teachers met with the Governor to present the letter which requested an official declaration for a "Utah Cares for Africa Week." Later that week our request was granted, and the Governor encouraged all Utah schoolchildren to donate 10 cents each to our fund.

This project never would have had a chance without the cooperation and support of our teacher, Mrs. Carole VanHook, who was as excited and involved as we were; Thomas Jackson, our headmaster, who let us work on the project during school hours, and Don Cobb, a representative of the Utah Red Cross Association, who helped us funnel the money through that organization and kept us filled in on the facts. Most important was the sixth grade class. Without their dedication and group effort, we never could have accomplished what we did.

We all felt so proud and special. We inspired over $160,000 from the State of Utah for famine victims in Africa. Very few people, let alone sixth graders, get to help people they have never met, much less save some lives. This major famine was and is the first real disaster I have had to deal with in my 12 years of life. Every day, I saw mothers holding dead or dying babies and children who were too weak to eat. I had to deal with and accept death.

I have experienced guilt each time we have had leftover food at home and some of it was thrown out. I knew children my own age were dying in Africa because they did not have enough food, and at the same time, children in my school were throwing away the lunch they did not finish.

Anything I could do to help the starving, I did. Everyone back at school hopes, as I do, that we can further help by joining in asking President Reagan to declare November 24, 1985, as "National Day of Fasting for African and American Famine Relief" and encourage all who fast to donate the money they would have spent on food that day to combat hunger.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you so much, Amy.

Let's turn to Amy Murphy. Could you pull your microphone a little closer to you there, so we can all hear you.

Ms. MURPHY. My name is Amy Murphy, from Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School, in Salt Lake City.

You have heard the background of Governor Matheson's declaration concerning Utah. After that, we began to search for an organization which would direct 100 percent of the contributions to famine victims. After many calls, we selected an organization, the Red Cross. All of the contributions went to buy food and medical supplies, to provide land and air transportation for delivery of the supplies, and to begin long-term programs.

We wanted people to be aware of the project, so a press conference was organized for November 19, 1984, declaring the official kickoff of "Care For Ethiopia Week."

The response was tremendous. Donations began pouring in. We had hoped for $15,000 from the schoolchildren of Utah, but instead, $40,000 was contributed from almost 150 schools.

We hope that we had some part in the thousands more contributed by Utah citizens and organizations. Some of the contributions even came from outside Utah. For example, a school in Winetca, IL, heard about the project and contributed approximately $200.

Many people were responsible for the success of the project. The project never would have gotten off the ground without last year's sixth grade class at Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School. Mrs. Carole VanHook, our teacher, provided advice, confidence and encouragement. Ms. Sue Rudolf, publicity director at the school, handled the press. Mr. Don Cobb, representitive of the Utah Red Cross, handled all of the money. Tom Jackson, headmaster of Rowland Hall, offered praise and advice.

I have been asked to express my feelings about the project and its goals. I had been touched by the skeleton-like images of the famine victims on TV and in the newspapers. I felt something had to be done but was doubtful that a class of 30 young people could start a big project. I was proven wrong. Our whole class became involved, and we began to pull ideas together. It was like being on a roller coaster. At times everything was happy, and at other times there were disappointments. Nevertheless, we kept on going. I knew that our $40,000 obviously was not going to save all of Africa, but if we could keep only one person alive for 1 more day, it would all be worth it to all of us.

Everyone in the country hopefully has been touched in some way by the plight of the Africans. This is why I feel it would be worthwhile for President Reagan to declare November 24, 1985, as a "National Day of Fasting to Raise Funds to Combat Hunger." I urge President Reagan to declare this date as a national fasting day, because this problem cannot and will not be resolved unless it continues to be recognized and publicized.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Amy.

Annette, let's turn to you and get your testimony. Pull your mike a little bit closer, and just relax. All three of you are doing wonderfully well.

Ms. MILLIRON. My name is Annette Milliron, and I would like to share some of my feelings on what our class was able to do.

It started as just a stone thrown into a pool of water, but then came the ripples, and they got bigger and bigger. It started as just a current event on starvation in Africa, but then came the ideas, and they got bigger and bigger. But for ideas to grow, they must be more than just ideas. They must be feelings, ideas that have swelled in not just the mind, but in the heart. I cannot tell all about what happened to make these feelings grow in other people, but I can tell about how they grew in me.

About 2 weeks before Thanksgiving, 1984, one of my classmates, Amy Buchi, brought in a news article to the sixth grade class of Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School. It was all about the hunger in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa. This was one current event that really got the class and the teacher, Mrs. Carole VanHook, talking. It wasn't simply the fact of people starving that made me talk; it was almost a kind of anger. I mean, the world was watching, the class was watching, I was watching, people starving, people dying, when there was something that could be done. And I do not think it was so much the fact that people were starving, were dying, as that we were just watching it happen.

We had small ideas like a school funds drive or a bake sale, but inspiration hit when Amy Buchi remembered an article she had read where a group of children asked each child in their State to give a dime to a fund for a statute for the top of their capitol building.

Now the anger in me was turning rapidly into excitement. If people would donate for a statute, they certainly should be willing to donate to a fund to ease African hunger.

We decided to ask each Utah school child to give a dime to a food fund. To make our project as official as possible, we asked Gov. Scott Matheson to declare Thanksgiving week, 1984, "Utah Cares for Africa Week," in which each school child would be urged to give a dime. He did so, but this was only the first step.

We got started, and there was so much to do. And sometimes, it all seemed too big a problem, too big a project. Of course, we knew that we could not possibly eliminate all the hunger in Africa, but the thing was, we knew that we could make a difference and ease the hunger of at least a few hungry African people.

We held a school walk-a-thon, bearing banners, sandwich boards and posters; and, chanting slogans, we proclaimed care for starving Africans. We were on television, radio, and newspapers all over Utah. The response was overwhelming. Everyone was very generous, and we received thousands of dollars to send, through the American Red Cross, to Africa. We sent letters to other States, trying to spread our project nationwide. Several States did join us, and this meant even more donations.

We were proud and excited about all that happened—the activities, the media coverage, and the success. But I do not think that it was really the type of project, the success, or even the media response that was most significant to me. It was the fact, the reality, that we were trying, we were doing something; we weren't just watching anymore.

Now, through the generosity of Senator Orrin Hatch, we have a chance to be part of what could be the last and largest ripple of our project. Along with Senator Hatch, I would like to urge you to proclaim Sunday, November 24, 1985, a "United States 'Fast to End Famine Day,'" a day to show that we are united, not just as a State of Utah, or as a few other States, but united as a nation in a desire to help starving Africans. We cannot solve the whole problem, but we can try. We can do more than just watch.

It started as just a stone thrown into a pool of water, but then came the ripples, and they grew, and grew, and grew.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Annette.

Young ladies, yours is an amazing story, and I just cannot tell you what it is like for me, representing Utah, to sit here and listen to the three of you today.

Senator SIMON. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator Simon.

Senator SIMON. If I could be excused, because I have to get to another meeting, but I just want to tell you, Senator Hatch, that you ought to be, as you said, very, very proud to have these three young ladies from Utah.

The CHAIRMAN. I am.

Senator SIMON. And we are proud to have you as American citizens, and we are proud of what you are doing. You are the best witnesses, with all due respect to all the other witnesses, that we have had in a long time here.

We thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Senator Simon.

I am not only proud of them because they represent Utah, but they represent the next generation as well, and your generation is going to have to pick up where all of us have left off and improve on what we are trying to do, and certainly, improve on our mistakes.

All I can say, Senator Pell and Congressman Packard, listening to these three women today, I am confident of the future, because I think you represent the best of the best, to be honest with you.

Let me just ask a question, and I would appreciate each of you giving me a response, if you will. What impact do you think your project has upon each of you personally and your classmates and your school?

Shall we start with you, Annette?

Ms. MILLIRON. I think the project had a very definite impact on me, but it is not something I can exactly put my finger on, except that to help other people, let alone to save lives, makes you feel wonderful.

To my class, I think it really showed us that a group of young people can help, and that we do not have to be just schoolchildren, and we can make a difference in the world.

And what was the other one?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that was your school itself. I got so enamoured with what you were saying—the school; how did it affect your school as a whole?

Ms. MILLIRON. I think our school was impacted a lot like the class was. From a public standpoint, I think it made a lot of people willing, maybe, to go to Rowland Hall, because they saw that children from there were helping the world. But for the students, I think it gave them some self-confidence, also, because their schoolmates and themselves had made a difference.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you.

Amy, how about you?

Ms. BUCHI. I think it affected myself and the rest of the class, that we realized that the world was not exactly a perfect place, and kids our age, people younger than us, people the age of our younger brothers and sisters, were dying. And we could turn on the television and see that on TV. And just the fact that we were able to help them and maybe save a couple of lives and keep some people still hoping that their kids would live, because they had food—that affected us the most, I think.

I think it affected the school—the school alone raised over $5,000, and I think—I know the rest of the school was real proud of the sixth grade, and they all knew that they had a real stake in the contribution, and that they were helping, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you.

Amy.

Ms. MURPHY. Well, the project helped me grow up a lot. I realized that there was a problem outside of my own world, outside of my own peers' world, and my elders' world, that there was a problem. And, as Amy Buchi said, it was the first real tragedy I have ever experienced in my life. So I think it had a greater impact on my class and on me, rather than maybe the older adults, who had experienced other tragedies.

The class, like I said, it affected them quite a bit. They all helped. We were all astounded by the problem, that there would be people who were my age, or my height, with these amazing weights. And it hit us real hard; we realized what was happening, and we felt that something had to be done.

And the school, not only the 6th grade, but the upper school, 7th through 12th grade, and the lower school, the kindergarten through 6th grade, also participated and helped in the project. And I think it affected each person in a different way, but it was all in a positive way.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you.

I am going to turn to Senator Pell at this point.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am very impressed with your constituents and their wisdom.

I think it might be of interest to us to actually know not only their grades, but their age.

Ms. Murphy, what is your age?

Ms. MURPHY. I am in the seventh grade, and I am 12 years old.

Senator PELL. And Ms. Buchi.

Ms. BUCHI. I am in the seventh grade, and I am 12 years old.

Senator PELL. And Ms. Milliron?

Ms. MILLIRON. I am in the seventh grade, and I am 12 years old.

Senator PELL. You know, it is quite interesting in this committee, because I have been on it 25 years, and I have seen where we have had the average age of our witnesses as 100, which was about 2 years ago, and they had great wisdom. And now I have seen a hearing of this committee—and I must say they have both been under Senator Hatch's chairmanship—when the average age was 12, which shows that the spread of knowledge is increasing, and I am delighted at this phenomenon and congratulate you again on the wisdom of your constituents.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you, Senator Pell. I appreciate that. Congressman Packard.

Mr. PACKARD. I will only make a statement in regard to the quality of our witnesses here. It is obvious that in many areas, we are doing an excellent job of teaching our young in the schools and in the homes and in the churches and in our society. But there are some principles that none of those teach very well. And I suspect that some of the most sublime attributes that we need to teach our young people, you have learned through this process. It really came at a rather inexpensive price. No one in your group gave very much. It did not cost very much to experience some of the most marvelous feelings and attitudes that you have felt as you have moved through this project. I want to congratulate you and all of those that worked with you to make it such a remarkable success.

I think people, young and old, in this country want to do what you have done. They simply need a way to do it, a vehicle through which they can do the same thing and feel the same things and learn some of the same experiences that you have learned.

I want to congratulate you, not only for being here and representing yourselves, your State, and your peers back home in your school well, but representing this country in a great way.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you, I have listened to witnesses for 9 years here in the U.S. Senate, and I have never heard three better ones than the three of you. And coming from my State, that really means a lot to me. I just want to echo Senator Pell, that I am very, very proud of my constituents here today, as always.

So thank you for coming.

I am going to call our next witness, but I want to come down and just congratulate each one of you personally.

Senator PELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent to have an opening statement inserted at the proper place in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be.

Senator PELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness is Dennis Weaver, who many of us recognize from the characters he has played on television. To me, his characters often represent the best of the Western tradition.

I think today, we will learn that Mr. Weaver also represents personally the best of American tradition—the willingness to help others to help themselves. Mr. Weaver is president of Love is Feeding Everyone [LIFE], a Los Angeles-based nonprofit organization that distributes food to the hungry.

Dennis Weaver, we are really proud to have you with us today and to enable you to add to what we have here today, and I just want to say how much we personally respect you.

STATEMENT OF DENNIS WEAVER, ACTOR, AND PRESIDENT OF LOVE IS FEEDING EVERYONE, MALIBU, CA

Mr. **Weaver**. Thank you, Senator.

First of all, we have a definite rule in show business that we should never follow animals or children, and I am going to violate it today. [Laughter.]

I also just want to say that I recognize that I represent a small organization, that we are a small fish in a very large pond, but we also recognize through what we have been able to do that, although we are an acorn, we have the potential to become a very large oak tree and to make a large impact on the problems of hunger—and I am talking about domestic hunger, because that is what I am involved in primarily. I am also involved in international hunger, but I am the president of LIFE which, as you say, is "Love is Feeding Everyone."

It is a community action self-help organization which has established a very efficient and a very cost-effective way of feeding those that are hungry in Los Angeles. It was just over a couple of years ago that LIFE began to deliver food, and in the beginning, we delivered to less than 200 families; and today, we are feeding nearly 3,000 families. That represents about 15,000 people, and we are feeding them every day, and we are feeding them with food that, although it is healthy and it is nutritious, it would have to be discarded by supermarkets because it is past the date that it is permissible to sell it, so it would be wasted.

This food, which is picked up every day by LIFE vans, is taken to distribution centers in East Los Angeles and South Central Los Angeles, where the unemployment rate is 37 percent, and hunger is a daily crisis for many people there. We are going to open a third center in Northeast San Fernando Valley, and that is expected to be opened within a few months.

At the centers, the food is packaged into large orders, and this is primarily done by volunteers from the community, and it is then picked up by agencies in the community—and these are mostly parishes and churches, although we do service shelters for battered women, drug rehabilitation facilities, senior citizen centers, and soup kitchens on skid row.

The agencies then take the large order back to their community, and they break it up into smaller orders, and the food is then given to the family or the individual that the neighborhood agency has designated as hungry or needy.

Now, of course, the daily supermarket pickups will not give us the variety of food that is needed for a well-rounded and balanced diet, so we have instituted another prong to our program which we call our food drives. And we have enlisted over 700 volunteers who go to supermarkets, explain our program to shoppers, and ask them if they will buy an extra bag of beans or an extra bag of rice, some nonperishable staple, put it on our table, which we have outside of the supermarket, and we will be the delivery service which delivers their food to the people that are hungry in that particular neighborhood that we are servicing.

Now, the idea of food drives has become a very popular one; it has caught on in Los Angeles. And businesses, corporations, country clubs, chambers of commerce, schools, service organizations—they have all had food drives of their own and given us food through their own initiative.

As of June, LIFE is collecting between 50,000 to 60,000 pounds of food per month, Approximately 60 percent of it comes from supermarkets, 20 percent comes from food drives, and the remainder from the produce market, Long Beach Food Bank, the bakeries and food manufacturers and processors.

The expense for collecting and distributing food is now 18 cents a pound, and it is anticipated that this can be reduced to 10 to 12 cents a pound as the volume of food increases that goes through our food distribution centers.

Shared maintenance. Shared maintenance payments from the agencies that distribute the food are contributing approximately 7 cents per pound, and that is to make the program self-sustaining, and those that eat the food, of course, pay nothing; it is only the agencies that give us 7 cents a pound for the food to help sustain the program.

The paid administrative staff is minimal, and over 90 percent of the funds raised are osed to transport and distribute the food. The distribution plan for each center is conceived by LIFE [Love is Feeding Everyone], in conjunction with members of the local community who are best able to assess the community needs. This is a very important part of our program, to join with the community leaders in establishing a feeding program in their particular neighborhood. And control of the centers is ultimately intended to be assumed by the community board of directors.

Now, the goal is for the community to solve its own problem of hunger without a lot of redtape and a lot of bureaucracy. LIFE's hope is that our successful pilot program will be duplicated in cities across the Nation, and to that end, a how-to manual, a video presentation, have been prepared to assist other cities in establishing their own antihunger food programs, because wherever there are supermarkets, food is being wasted, is being thrown away.

If this food could be distributed properly, it would have, in my view, a very resounding impact upon hunger in this country. The awful problem of hunger, of course, cannot be solved by one particular segment of our society. It can be solved, however, by each of us accepting our shared responsibility. It cannot be solved by the private sector alone; it cannot be solved by the government alone. It needs both, and it needs all kinds of people from the private sector to join in to solve it. It is a national problem which must be solved by everyone. But it is in sharing in this responsibility by so many people, so many businesses, so many organizations, so many corporations, that we in LIFE have been able to grow and to achieve the success that we have.

You know, in this land of plenty—and we really are a land of plenty; we grow more food than any country in the history of the world—in this land of plenty, there really is no rational reason for people to go hungry. We have the food, and we waste it. Hunger is not inevitable; it exists only because we—and I am talking about all of us; it does not make any difference what political persuasion we may be, or what our religious ties may be, or what position we have established for ourselves as far as the social ladder is concerned—hunger exists because we have not used enough imagination, enough initiative, enough determination, to end it.

The honest truth is, we simply have not wanted to badly enough.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement and the additional material of Mr. Weaver follow:]

Dennis Weaver

September 3, 1985

Dear

I am delighted to announce that LIFE will be celebrating the upcoming holidays with our second annual food drive at all 34 May Company California stores.

Attached is the full page advertisement that ran in Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange County newspapers the day before Thanksgiving, 1984. The ad, along with a news conference at the Los Angeles Press Club and celebrity appearances over the Thanksgiving weekend, generated more than 10 tons of food for the hungry throughout Southern California.

It is my wish and expectation that this year's food drive will be bigger and better than last year's. I want very much to have at least 100 of the most visible people in our industry join us in creating a very powerful photograph to be used in promoting this most important event. We have the opportunity not only to generate immediate food to be given to the hungry, but also an opportunity to continue the dialogue that the music industry has begun for the cause of Ethiopia and world hunger. We have a remarkable chance to speak out for the more than 35 million hungry Americans -- more than 1.5 million of them right here in and around Los Angeles.

We need actors and actresses to lend their visibility and public influence in order to garner the public and media awareness needed to insure a successful event. We need you to ask other actors and actresses to join with us. We need agents, publicists and producers to ask those you know and represent to participate in this event. I would like to invite your participation in the following ways:

1. Join us for our Thanksgiving Day photo. Meet at the May Company, Laurel Plaza photo studio at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, September 26, 1985 for a private group photo to be included in all advertising, in-store signing, and in all press kits.

2. Appear in person for ONE HOUR at a May Company store of your choice (map enclosed) on Saturday, November 30th, 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. A LIFE volunteer will appear with you plus a photographer with a polaroid camera. May Company customers will be invited to have their picture taken with you in exchange for a non-perishable food item to kick off the food drive.

3. We invite those of you who are non-news personalities* to join myself, Valerie Harper, Maud Adams, Susan Dey and May Company in a joint press conference on Monday, November 25th, 10:00 a.m. at the Los Angeles Press Club to kick off our holiday food drive.

Please call our Executive Director, Sandy Mullins, at (213) 936-0895 as soon as possible to assure your participation and reserve the store appearance of your choice. I would also like to ask that you fill out the enclosed form and mail it to us at the LIFE office.

May Company California will feature our food drive in most of the "Christmas" advertising and will custom design food containers for each store. In addition, they have been very generous financially to our program. Let's do our share and give thanks for another good year . . .

Warm best wishes,

Dennis Weaver

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*We are asking news personalities to join with us this year. LIFE understands that their participation in a news conference represents a conflict of interest for them, whereas participation in the photograph and store appearances does not.

Love Is Feeding Everyone

Give thanks... then join May Company and LIFE volunteers in the fight against hunger in Southern California by donating non-perishable food, from now until Christmas.

This Saturday, trade food for a photo with one of LIFE's celebrity members

LIFE representatives shown left to right at table: Grant Goodeve, Debra Sue Maffett, Dr. Arthur Laffer, Beverly Garland, Harvey Korman, Valerie Harper, Dennis Weaver, Joanne Carson, Peter Eliades, Susan Sullivan. Standing: Susan Dey, Shelley Taylor Morgan, Barbara Bosson, Cori Johnson, Maud Adams, Kari Michaelsen, Michael Warren, Kim Fields, Jackie Joseph, Shawn Shelton.

May Company joins hands with LIFE and their president, Dennis Weaver, to collect food for the hungry during the holidays. You can help too by bringing in non-perishable food stuffs to the LIFE collection box at one of the main entrances to any May Company. LIFE volunteers will collect them before Christmas and distribute the food to needy families here in Southern California.

LIFE is a non-profit organization consisting of concerned citizens from the entertainment and business communities who have come together to fight hunger. Collected food is distributed to thousands of people weekly through established organizations. If you would like to help LIFE end hunger, call (213) 936-0895. Central offices are located in the Great Western Savings and Loan Building in Los Angeles.

Meet your favorite stars and LIFE volunteers, Saturday, November 24, 1-2 p.m., main level

Bring a non-perishable food contribution and get a Kodak Trimprint instant picture taken with your favorite star. First 80 people please.

Wilshire
Joanne Carson, Peter Elliades
Laurel Plaza
Jackie Joseph, Susan Dey
South Bay
Valerie Harper
Topanga Plaza
Beverly Garland
West L.A.
David Graf, Harvey Korman
South Coast Plaza
Dennis Weaver
Sherman Oaks
Shelley Taylor-Morgan
Grant Goodeve, Kari Michaelsen
Fox Hills
Michael Warren
Pasadena
Didi Conn
Mission Valley
Ray Preston, San Diego Chargers

Most needed food items include:

Canned:

- tomatoe sauce
- tomatoes
- vegetables
- soups
- fruits
- beans
- tuna

Packages/dried

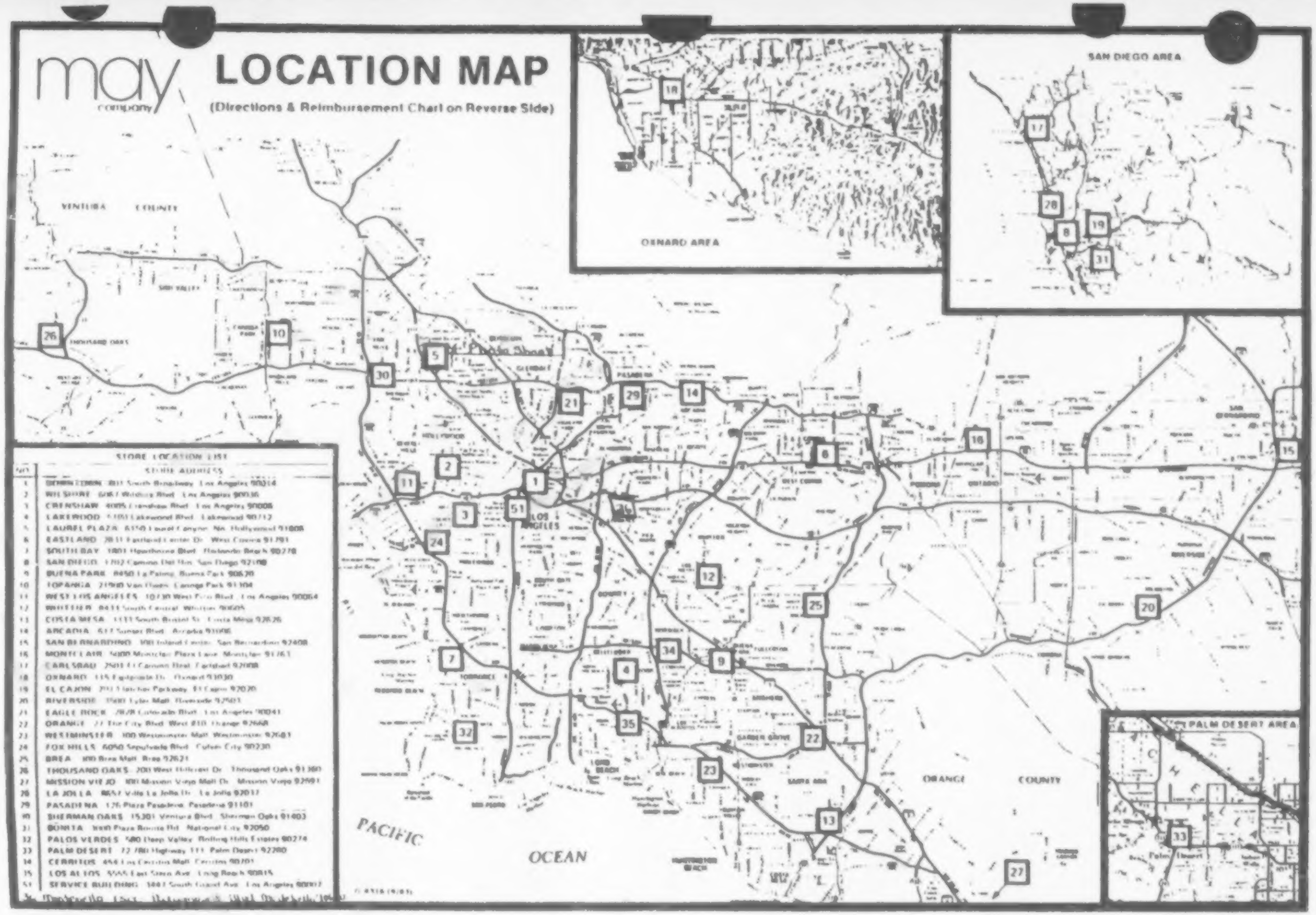
- beans
- rice
- powdered milk
- macaroni and cheese
- oatmeal
- flour

may
company

may company

LOCATION MAP

(Directions & Reimbursement Chart on Reverse Side)


VENTURA COUNTY
THOUSAND OAKS
Photo Shop
LOS ANGELES
PASADENA
LONG BEACH
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
PACIFIC
OCEAN
OXNARD AREA
SAN DIEGO AREA
PALM DESERT AREA
Palm Desert
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STORE LOCATION LIST

NO.	STORE ADDRESS
1	DOWNTOWN 801 South Broadway Los Angeles 90014
2	WILSHIRE 6067 Wilshire Blvd Los Angeles 90036
3	CRENSHAW 4005 Crenshaw Blvd Los Angeles 90008
4	LAKEWOOD 5101 Lakewood Blvd Lakewood 90712
5	LAUREL PLAZA 6150 Laurel Canyon No. Hollywood 91606
6	EASTLAND 2811 Eastland Center Dr West Covina 91791
7	SOUTH BAY 1801 Hawthorne Blvd Redondo Beach 90278
8	SAN DIEGO 1702 Camino Del Rio San Diego 92108
9	BUENA PARK 8450 La Palma Buena Park 90620
10	TOPANGA 21900 Van Owen Canoga Park 91304
11	WEST LOS ANGELES 10730 West Pico Blvd Los Angeles 90064
12	WHITTIER 8411 South Central Whittier 90605
13	COSTA MESA 1133 South Bristol St Costa Mesa 92626
14	ARCADIA 611 Sunset Blvd Arcadia 91006
15	SAN BERNARDINO 100 Inland Center San Bernardino 92408
16	MONTCLAIR 5000 Montclair Plaza Lane Montclair 91763
17	CARLSBAD 2501 El Camino Real Carlsbad 92008
18	OXNARD 115 Esplanade Dr Oxnard 93030
19	EL CAJON 201 Fletcher Parkway El Cajon 92020
20	RIVERSIDE 3500 Tyler Mall Riverside 92503
21	EAGLE ROCK 2828 Colorado Blvd Los Angeles 90041
22	ORANGE 22 The City Blvd West #10 Orange 92668
23	WESTMINSTER 100 Westminster Mall Westminster 92683
24	FOX HILLS 6050 Sepulveda Blvd Culver City 90230
25	BREA 100 Brea Mall Brea 92621
26	THOUSAND OAKS 200 West Hillcrest Dr Thousand Oaks 91360
27	MISSION VIEJO 100 Mission Viejo Mall Dr Mission Viejo 92691
28	LA JOLLA 8657 Villa La Jolla Dr La Jolla 92037
29	PASADENA 126 Plaza Pasadena Pasadena 91101
30	SHERMAN OAKS 15301 Ventura Blvd Sherman Oaks 91403
31	BONITA 3030 Plaza Bonita Rd National City 92050
32	PALOS VERDES 580 Deep Valley Rolling Hills Estates 90274
33	PALM DESERT 72-780 Highway 111 Palm Desert 92260
34	CERRITOS 454 Los Cerritos Mall Cerritos 90701
35	LOS ALTOS 5555 East Stearns Ave Long Beach 90815
51	SERVICE BUILDING 3461 South Grand Ave Los Angeles 90007
36	Montebello [illegible]

DIRECTIONS FROM LAUREL PLAZA TO:

STORE 1 - DOWNTOWN	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Harbor Fwy (110) South to 9th Street exit. 9th Street East to Hill St. North to store. Employe Entrance - South Hill St. Entrance.
STORE 2 - WILSHIRE	Laurel Cyn. Blvd. South to Ventura Fwy (101) West to San Diego Fwy(405) South to Santa Monica Fwy (10) East to Fairfax exit. North to Wilshire Blvd. (store). Employee Entrance - off back parking lot.
STORE 3 - CRENSHAW	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Harbor Fwy (110) South to Santa Monica Fwy (10) West to Crenshaw Blvd. exit. Crenshaw Blvd. South to 4005 Crenshaw Blvd. Employee Entrance - off parking lot on main floor behind building.
STORE 4 - LAKEWOOD	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana (5) South to Long Beach (7) Fwy South to Artesia (91) Fwy East towards Riverside to Lakewood Blvd. exit. South on Lakewood Blvd.to 5100 Lakewood Blvd. Employee Entrance - West door, Lakewood Blvd. entrance.
STORE 5 - EASTLAND	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Foothill Fwy (210) East to Orange Fwy (57) South to San Bernardino Fwy (10) West to Citrus. North on Citrus to Eastland Shopping Center. Employee Entrance - South Side, lower level.
STORE 7 - SOUTH BAY	Laurel Canyon Blvd South to Ventura Fwy (101) West to San Diego Fwy (405) South to Artesia Blvd. exit. West on Artesia to 1801 Hawthorne Blvd. Employee Entrance - West door, facing Newberry's, main level.
STORE 8 - SAN DIEGO	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South toward San Diego to 805 Fwy to I-8 Fwy West to Mission Valley exit. Turn right back to store. Employee Entrance - East door, toward Bank of America, away from Mall.
STORE 9 - BUENA PARK	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to Magnolia exit. South on Magnolia 1 block. Right on La Palma 1 block. 8401 La Palma. Employee Entrance - South side, lower level.
STORE 10 - TOPANGA	Laurel Canyon Blvd. South to Ventura Fwy (101) West to Topanga Canyon Blvd. North on Topanga Canyon Blvd. to Vanowen. East store on Mall. Employee Entrance - East side, lower level, next to United Sporting Goods.
STORE 11 - WEST L.A.	Laurel Canyon Blvd. South to Ventura Fwy (101) West to San Diego Fwy (405) South to Pico Blvd. exit. Left off offramp. Left on Pico Blvd. Right on Overland. Employee Entrance - Top level of parking structure, back side of store, upper level.
STORE 12 - WHITTIER	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to 605 Fwy North to Whittier Blvd. Right on Whittier. Right on Painter. Left on Cullen (1st light). Employee Entrance - Cullen and Painter Sts. Lower level of parking structure.
STORE 13 - COSTA MESA	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to Newport Fwy (55) South to San Diego Fwy (405) North to Bristol exit. North on Bristol to 3333 Bristol. Employee Entrance - Near lower level, facing parking structure.
STORE 14 - ARCADIA	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Foothill Fwy (210) East to Michillinda exit. Left off offramp. Right on Michillinda. Employee Entrance - Lower level door in parking structure.
STORE 15 - SAN BERNARDINO	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Foothill Fwy (210) East to Orange Fwy (57) South to San Bernardino (10) East to 15E North to Inland Center Dr. exit. Right on Inland Center Dr. Employee Entrance - South side, lower level.
STORE 16 - MONTCLAIR	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Foothill Fwy (210) East to Orange Fwy (57) South to San Bernardino Fwy (10) East to Monte Vista Dr. exit. North on Monte Vista (under freeway) 1 block. Store on right. Employee Entrance - South door, freeway side, lower level.
STORE 17 - CARLSBAD	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to Route 78 (toward Escondido) to El Camino Real. 2501 El Camino Real. Employee Entrance - East door, upper level, El Camino Real St. side.
STORE 18 - OXNARD	Laurel Canyon Blvd. South to Ventura Fwy (101) West to Vineyard exit. Left on Vineyard to Esplanade Dr. (over bridge). May Co. - North end of Shopping Center. Employee Entrance - Northeast door off parking lot, main level.
STORE 19 - EL CAJON	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to I-805 Fwy (Intersects 3 miles South of Del Mar). To I-8 Fwy East (towards to El Centro). 13 miles to Main St. Right on Main St. to Johnson (2nd stoplight). Left on Johnson, under highway. Turn right-next to Sears. Employee Entrance - South door on back side, next to dock.
STORE 20 - RIVERSIDE	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Foothill (210)East to Orange Fwy (57) South to Pomona Fwy (60)East to Riverside Fwy (91) (towards Riverside) Tyler St. exit. Employee Entrance - East (theatre) side, customer entrance near dock.
STORE 21 - EAGLE ROCK	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Harvey Dr. exit. Right on Harvey Dr. Left on Broadway to Eagle Rock Plaza. Employee Entrance - Lower level, west side.
STORE 22 - THE CITY	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to Chapman Ave. exit. Right on Chapman Ave. to The City Dr. Employee Entrance - Main level off parking lot on back (West) side.
STORE 23 - WESTMINSTER	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to 605 Fwy, South to San Diego Fwy (405) South. Exit Westminster Ave. Employee Entrance - North side(facing fwy), upper level.
STORE 24 - FOX HILLS	Laurel Canyon Blvd. South to Ventura Fwy (101) West (towards Ventura) to San Diego Fwy (405) South. Exit Jefferson Blvd. Left to Slauson Ave. Right to Sepulveda Blvd. Employee Entrance - Second level of parking structure, Mall entrance.
STORE 25 - BREA	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to San Bernardino Fwy (10) East to Orange Fwy (57) South. Exit right on Imperial to State College and turn right. Employee Entrance - Northeast side of building, lower level, facing Birch Street.
STORE 26 - THOUSAND OAKS	Laurel Canyon Blvd South to Ventura Fwy (101) West. Exit right on Moorpark to West Thousand Oaks Blvd. and turn left. Employee Entrance - Middle level, east door.
STORE 27 - MISSION VIEJO	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South. Exit Crown Valley Parkway. Turn left. Employee Entrance - West door, facing parking structure.
STORE 28 - LA JOLLA	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South. Exit La Jolla Village Dr. Turn right to Villa La Jolla. Left on Villa La Jolla. Employee Entrance - East side, lower level, near dock.
STORE 29 - PASADENA	Hollywood Fwy (170) South to Ventura Fwy (134). East to Foothill Fwy (210) East. Exit Fair Oaks/Marengo. Right on Fair Oaks. Left on Green St. Park in structure on corner of Green St. and Los Robles. Employee Entrance - Rear door of receiving dock, Green Street side.
STORE 30 - SHERMAN OAKS	Laurel Canyon Blvd. South to Ventura Fwy (101) West. Exit left on Sepulveda. Right on Camarillo. Employee Entrance - Third level, parking lot entrance.
STORE 31 - BONITA	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana (5) South to 805 Fwy South. Exit right on Sweetwater Rd. Employee Entrance -Southeast door, upper level.
STORE 32 - PALOS VERDES	Hollywood Fwy (101)South to Harbor Fwy (110) South. Exit right on Anaheim. Left on Palos Verdes Drive North. Left on Crenshaw. Right on Indian Peak. Employee entrance - South side,third floor, off parking structure.
STORE 33 - PALM DESERT	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Ventura Fwy (134) East to Foothill Fwy (210) East to Orange Fwy (57) South to San Bernardino Fwy (10) East. Exit right on Bob Hope Dr. Left at stop sign to Bob Hope Dr. Left on Hwy 111. Employee Entrance - Second level, El Paseo side.
STORE 34 - CERRITOS	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5)South to 605 Fwy South. Exit South St. Left on South St. Employee Entrance - Back side, across from [illegible] Auto Center.
STORE 35 - LOS ALTOS	Hollywood Fwy (101) South to Santa Ana Fwy (5) South to 605 Fwy South to San Diego Fwy (405) North. Exit Bellflower. South on Bellflower. Left on Stearns St. Employee Entrance - Back side next to shipping door.
STORE 51 - SERVICE BLDG.	Hollywood Fwy (101)South to Harbor Fwy (110) South exit Exposition Blvd., to Flower. Right on Flower. Right on Jefferson. Employee Entrance - Facing Grand Ave.

LAUREL PLAZA 6160 Laurel Cyn Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91606 (818) 766-4111

LIFE
Love Is Feeding Everyone

Dennis Weaver
President

Executive Committee
Philip Grosz
Bud Hayes
Joanne Parrent
Dr. David Sternlight

Michael Mesnick, CPA
Treasurer

Sandy Mullins
Executive Director

Special Consultants to LIFE
Jack Cohen
Skip Heinecke
Monroe Morgan
Joseph Straus

LIFE Supporters
Maud Adams
Jayne Meadows Allen
Steve Allen
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John Beard
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Barbara Bosson
Jeff Bridges
Tony Cacciotti
Stephen J. Cannell
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Terry Carter
Doran Clark
John Denver
Susan Dey
Beverly Garland
David Graf
Valerie Harper
Jackie Joseph
Harvey Korman
Glen Larson
Debra Sue Maffett
James F. Montgomery
Hank Paul
Vidal Sassoon
Susan Sullivan
Robert Wagner
Michael Warren
Michael Wayne
Gerry Weaver
Bud Yorkin

Lee Green, Founder
1930-1985

Dear Dennis Weaver and LIFE:

I would like to join with you in this year's holiday food drive. I will participate in the following ways:

_____ Yes, I will join you for the private photo sesson on Thursday, September 26th at 7:30 p.m.

_____ Yes, I will attend the press conference on Monday, November 25th at 10:00 a.m.

_____ Yes, I will appear for one hour at a May Company store on Saturday, November 30th from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.

My first choice is store #_____.

My second choice is store #_____.

____
Signature

Best address: ________________________________
____

Best phones: (H) ______________ (O) ______________

My publicist is: (Name) ______________________
(Address ______________________
(City, zip) ______________________
(Phone) ______________________

THANK YOU!!!

LIFE Office Great Western Savings Bldg., 310 North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90036

Contributions c/o Michael Mesnick, C.P.A., 500 So. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 510, Los Angeles, CA 90049
(213) 936-0895

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Love Is Feeding Everyone

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President

Executive Commitlee
Philip Grosz
Bud Hayes
Monroe Morgan
Joanne Parrent
Dr. David Sternlight

Michael Mesnick, CPA
Treasurer

Board of Directors
Tony Cacciotti
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Valerie Harper
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Sandy Mullins
Executive Director

Special Consultants to LIFE
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Michael Warren
Michael Wayne
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Lee Green, Founder
1930-1985

Statement By
DENNIS WEAVER
To The President's
Task Force On Food Assistance

Los Angeles, California, October 13, 1983

We often see pictures and articles depicting people in far away places suffering from hunger. Many of them children swept up in situations far beyond their control, and we thank God that we live in America, a land of freedom and abundance.

However, we must remember that freedom too has its price. In America, we are experiencing a technological revolution that has left millions unemployed for long periods of time. Cutbacks in government programs such as Food Stamps, WIC, School Lunches and Senior Meals have left hunger in their wake. The good life of the 50's that turned into the turmoil of the 60's, and was challenged and debated in the 70's, is now endangered in the 80's. *Hunger exists in America!* It's inconceivable, but true, that a country as rich and compassionate as ours, has increasing numbers of hungry people. Almost 50 million Americans are suffering the effects of hunger and malnutrition at this very moment. If government cannot or will not respond to this condition, *then we, as individuals, must.*

There is no problem that doesn't have a solution. What is needed is the commitment and will to find it. America is perhaps the most wasteful nation in the world. *There is no scarcity of food, the problem is the lack of a distribution system to get it to the hungry.* **"LIFE"** is committed to creating that system.

We have initiated a pilot program in the Lincoln Heights area of East Lost Angeles where the unemployment rate is 37%, and 50,000 men, women and children are subsisting without sufficient food. But, there is another important reason why **"LIFE"** has chosen to begin in East Los Angeles. The community is organized and willing to participate in solving its own problems. A network of churches, parishes, community leaders and block committee have been involved in helping to create a Food Distribution Center. The community involvement is imperative in identifying the people who need food and getting it to them. The participation of the community is essential for the program to work.

In addition to our partnership with the community, **"LIFE"** has established cooperative relationships with the City, State and Federal governments. The City of Los Angeles has provided us with an old fire station to serve as a Food Distribution Center. Business leaders in the food industry have helped us identify and recover large quantities of food that would otherwise be wasted. **"LIFE"** picks up food on a daily basis from the participating supermarkets and brings it back to the Food Center where it can be divided and distributed to local organizations and agencies, then broken down again into individual orders for the needy.

Our program in East Los Angeles is a prototype that can be used in other cities throughout the nation. Each city and community will be unique with its own set of special considerations, but we are confident that what **"LIFE"** is doing in East Los Angeles can be duplicated in other communities throughout the nation . . .

Great Western Savings Building, 310 North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90036

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LIFE
FACT SHEET

WHAT IS *LIFE*?

LIFE *(Love Is Feeding Everyone)* is a non-profit community-activated food distribution program that recovers and sources food that is delivered to people who need it on a neighborhood basis.

LIFE was created to respond to the need of an estimated 35 million to 44 million Americans who are known to be hungry. ***LIFE*** originates out of Los Angeles where there are an estimated 1.3 million needy citizens in the surrounding area. ***LIFE's*** pilot program was initiated in East Los Angeles where there are an estimated 50,000 hungry people. Our second program is located in South Central Los Angeles where we have identified nearly 49,000 needy citizens near the Coliseum and Watts areas. We have initiated a third program in the San Fernando Valley where there are more than 88,000 hungry citizens.

HOW DOES *LIFE* SOURCE FOOD?

Through our Food Recovery System: Supermarkets donate high-quality dairy, deli, bakery and produce that, while still edible, is no longer saleable. ***LIFE*** vans pick up the food daily and distribute it to the needy. In addition to the supermarkets, ***LIFE*** picks up food from the produce terminal and certain manufacturers and associations such as Certified Grocers and Carnation Company. *More vans, trucks and drivers are needed to help us pick up the vast quantities of food that is available to us.*

Through Food Drives. Caring shoppers buy one or more food items while shopping and contribute them to ***LIFE*** volunteers outside the market entrance. A food drive at a single supermarket location can generate enough staple food items to support 50 families for one week.

In addition to supermarket food drives, ***LIFE*** has organized employee and public food drives with May Company, the ARCO Plaza Merchants, Union Oil employees, Great Western Savings employees and the Business Division of the Los Angeles Unified School District. We have upcoming month-long food drives with all May Company department stores, Universal Studios Tour and Studio Tour employees and the Queen Mary.

WHEN WAS *LIFE* FOUNDED?

LIFE was incorporated as a California Public Corporation on March 15, 1983. ***LIFE*** is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political organization with federal 501 (c) (3) tax exemption status.

WHO FOUNDED *LIFE*?

A group of concerned individuals from the entertainment and business communities including actor Dennis Weaver, actress Valerie Harper, economists Dr. David Sternlight and Jack Cohen, Yoplait USA manager Lee Green, Loeb & Loeb attorney Philip Grosz, CPA Michael Mesnick, Joanne Parrent, Sandy Mullins and others were the founders of ***LIFE.***

WHAT HAS *LIFE* ACCOMPLISHED?

In its short existence, *LIFE* has been able to research, develop and implement an extremely cost-effective food distribution program. We have been able to demonstrate that it is possible to alleviate hunger by using the current system's rejects as a basic source of supply and support. That, coupled with our food drive programs, allow us to provide a well-rounded and nutritional food supply on a consistent basis.

Within the first year of existence, ***LIFE*** established its prototype distribution center in East Los Angeles which served less than 200 families and utilized only five supermarkets. Today, ***LIFE*** is recovering food from 20 supermarkets, 20 produce outlets and three bakeries and provides food to nearly 3,000 families (nearly 15,000 people) on a weekly basis. We have recently opened a second center in South Central Los Angeles and have initiated a third program in the San Fernando Valley that we hope will be open by the end of 1985.

continued on other side

Great Western Savings Building, 310 North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90036

HOW DOES *LIFE* WORK? — *LIFE'S* PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY

LIFE works in conjunction with the communities it serves. By working with existing parishes, temples and community organizations, the hungry are more easily identified and provided for.

LIFE's important contribution is its ability to raise start-up money, create relationships with business and government leaders, especially food industry representatives, and to provide the technical aid and training assistance needed to implement and maintain the operation of a given food distribution center.

The ability to truly identify who the hungry are has to be done by the community and on a neighborhood basis. Along with the operation of the program is the important responsibility of identifying the hungry. Our program achieves this by working with existing parishes and community organizations that are already feeding people or that are trying desperately to create some sort of relief in their community. Once an agency or parish joins the ***LIFE*** program, it is given a specific geographic area for which it is responsible. It must serve all who need regardless of whether the needy are members of a particular organization. The agencies and parishes participating in the program pay the ***LIFE*** distribution center 10¢ per pound for food that they distribute each week. The recipients are not charged for the food received. We believe that we will be able to eventually generate enough pounds of food through a center to have it achieve about 70 percent of the cost involved in operating the program.

In addition, a Community Operations Board is created to work in partnership with ***LIFE's*** leadership from the start of a program. When the program achieves the desired level of self-sufficiency, the Community Operations Board becomes an actual governing Board of Directors responsible for and owning the program.

LIFE'S BROAD-BASED COMMUNITY OUTREACH

LIFE organizes and holds community meetings not only with feeding programs, but with civic, social, business and political leaders as well as service clubs and organizations such as the Rotary Clubs, Lions, Optimists, Zontas, local Chambers of Commerce and Womens Clubs. These individuals and organizations provide the necessary community-based support and leadership to generate the needed funding, vans, buildings, equipment, management and volunteers which are so crucial to the ***LIFE*** program.

WHAT ARE *LIFE'S* GOALS

Our vision for *LIFE* is that it will continue to expand and feed more people. Our ***LIFE*** project is a model program that can be duplicated wherever hunger exists, not just in Southern California, but virtually everywhere that there are hungry people.

We believe the information and knowledge that we have gained will enable us to produce a videotape and self-teaching manual so we can expand our program across America. It is our hope that with the opening of our third center in the San Fernando Valley we will be able to announce plans for national expansion.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP *LIFE*?

LIFE invites you to join with us in our campaign to end hunger. We have set some remarkable goals for ourselves and, in order to achieve them, we will need help from people like you.

As an individual, you can make a financial contribution; you can volunteer your time, skills and creativity to ***LIFE*** — at the office, at a food drive, or working in one of our centers. After all, ***LIFE*** was formed by 12 individuals. We are a fledgling organization with a lot of success behind us, but we have a tremendous amount of work ahead. *It will take all of us, joining together, to finally end hunger.*

As an organization or service club, you can work for club or organizational financial contributions. You can organize food drive teams for supermarkets or create an in-house food drive of your own. You can get your club or organization to commit its skills and talent to working with us.

As a small business or large corporation, you can make a financial contribution. You, too, can organize food drives with your employees. You can look within your own organization and ask whether there might be an opportunity to contribute product, goods, skills or service to our ***LIFE*** program.

As an elected public official or government employee, you can look within your structure and budgeting. The ***LIFE*** program is not a charity in the sense of other charities. We are a non-profit organization providing a very crucial social service. Just as there is a domino effect when hunger exists — increase in crime, violence, robberies, etc. — there is a domino effect when hunger is alleviated. Vehicles, funding and other resources might be directed in partnership with a ***LIFE*** program.

The awful problem of hunger cannot be solved by one particular segment of our society. It can and must be solved by all of us taking a shared responsibility. It is the belief in this shared responsibility which has enabled ***LIFE*** to grow and to achieve the success that we have. *It is our responsibility as Americans, regardless of our political beliefs, religious affiliations and social positions, to work together to find the answers and solutions that will end hunger.*

WHAT *LIFE* NEEDS:

- We need money to maintain and expand our program — we can feed a child for $15.00 a month, a family of four for $52 a month.
- We need mechanically sound cargo vans — one van can support 1,000 families (more than 4,500 persons) at a monthly cost of $3,000.
- We need all sorts of graphic, printing and promotional skills.
- We need people to organize coffees and meetings so that we can reach out to every part of our community. Our goal is to get into every neighborhood in our country this next year.
- We need office equipment and supplies.
- We need a computer.
- We need vehicle maintenance.
- We need major corporate support.

— Most importantly, we need YOU —

To contribute or volunteer please write or call

LIFE, 310 N. Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90036 — (213) 936-0895

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Weaver. I want to thank you for your statement.

What you have done with your organization is not only commendable, but I think it is quite intriguing, really. I understand that you feel it is important for the community being served to play an active role in your organization and that eventually, you hope that they will be able to manage that particular local program on their own. That has been hallmark of your organization, which I want to commend you for.

Mr. WEAVER. That is right. It gives the people in the community something to work for, and it also gives them a sense of dignity, which is very important. It gives them a sense of ownership, it gives them a sense of value and worth, and it makes them feel like they have some control over their destiny and their future.

The CHAIRMAN. I think having an objective like that is one reason why LIFE has been so successful, and I want to compliment you for it.

Now, I notice that you have kept your program relatively free of government involvement. Do you feel that that condition has helped to facilitate the success and the acceptance of your organization?

Mr. WEAVER. Well, it has been totally free of Government help. It has all been a private sector effort. I think that helps us in some ways, and I also think that we probably could have moved faster if we had had a little Government help.

But the thing that we have insisted on doing is keeping it nonpolitical, nonreligious in its character. This is very important, because we want to include everybody. As you said earlier, hunger knows no boundaries. It affects people of all political persuasions. And we really want to keep it not a political football of any kind. We want to keep that element out of it. I feel that is very important.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I am going to turn to Congressman Packard at this time.

Mr. WEAVER. However, I must say that we did go to the city of Los Angeles, the council chamber, and they gave us our first building for our food distribution center, which was a former firehouse, an abandoned firehouse, which we converted into a food distribution center, and it was done all by volunteers—all of the painting, all of the tubs that we use to wash the food, all the refrigeration, all the lighting, everything was done by volunteers. So it is a tremendously exciting volunteer effort on the part of the community.

The CHAIRMAN. That is terrific.

Congressman Packard.

Mr. PACKARD. Well, Mr. Weaver, I certainly want you to know that you honor us with your presence today, and particularly with the efforts that you have made. Certainly, the entertainment industry itself has taken a leading role in a variety of ways, and you have done it in a rather singular and individual, or small group activity way, but you have really led the way, your whole industry has led the way, in bringing an awareness to the American people that they can do something, and I compliment you personally and your industry.

Mr. WEAVER. Thank you.

Mr. **Packard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. I just want to say to you that we have appreciated you attending these whole hearings. I noticed that you were in from the beginning, right up until the time that you testified. We could have put you on earlier, but we wanted you to hear some of this, and I think it is a real tribute to you that you have this kind of an interest in helping people. I just want to personally tell you how much respect I have for you.

Mr. **Weaver**. Thank you. I might add that I have enjoyed being here and listening to the other testimony, because I have a deep concern about hunger throughout the world. I think it is our second most important issue, next to finding a way not to destroy ourselves through atomic weapons and nuclear weapons, because if we do not solve that problem, we cannot solve any problems.

So it has been a big privilege for me to be here, and I would just like to say that I think that fasting idea is a tremendously exciting idea, because it not only allows people to contribute in a personal way and say to themselves, "I as an individual can make a difference," but it also raises their consciousness in a very personal way. They experience going without food for just a couple meals, and most Americans really understand that that is not something that is desirable. So they can relate to some degree to what is going on around the world. So the raising of the consciousness, I think, is an extremely important factor in it, and I applaud you for your efforts to get it done.

The **Chairman**. I think you have defined that about as well as anybody possibly could.

Thank you so much for being here with us. We really appreciate it.

Mr. **Weaver**. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Our next two witnesses are Bishop Glenn Pace and Aracelia Vila. Bishop Pace is with the Office of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City. He was in charge of an extremely successful fast day conducted by his Church, which was also targeted on raising funds to help hunger in Africa.

Ms. Vila is the director of governmental affairs at Warner-Lambert. She is also the head of Tropicare, a 3-year, million-dollar program to help physicians, nurses, and midwives in French-speaking Africa combat malaria and acute diarrhea.

So we are delighted to have both of you with us today.

Bishop Pace, why don't we begin with you?

STATEMENT OF BISHOP GLENN PACE, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC, CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, SALT LAKE CITY, UT; AND ARACELIA VILA, DIRECTOR, SOCIAL ISSUES AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, WARNER-LAMBERT CO., NEW YORK, NY

Bishop **Pace**. Thank you.

I know actors do not like to follow children, and I am in the position where I get to follow not only the children, but the actors. It is a pleasure, however, to be here. And Chairman Hatch, members of the committee—members both present and not present—I do want to express our gratitude for the opportunity to testify here today.

It was on January 27, 1985, that 3 million members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in the United States and Canada raised $6.4 million to help in the relief of pain and suffering in Africa.

I guess it is how a group could be mobilized and such a sum could be raised in 1 day's time, by a relatively small group, that is the reason for my testifying here today.

As mentioned, I am Glenn L. Pace, a member of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, but I feel a heavier obligation than that now in representing perhaps the total religious community in the country.

The plight of the peoples of Africa has brought about an ecumenical effort of historic proportions, and all religions have combined in unity in trying to relieve this pain and suffering.

In fact, I would like to pay tribute to our Jewish friends at this most holy time, Yom Kippur. It seems fitting that we should be discussing an outreach to alleviate suffering on this special day.

One of the reasons we were able to raise $6.4 million in 1 day is that the members of the church are used to the idea of a fast. Once each month, our members are called upon to refrain from food and drink for 24 hours, and then, contribute the cost that is saved from this—at least the cost—to the church, and these funds are then used in taking care of the poor and the needy.

It has really two objectives. The first is spiritual. By fasting and praying, we are able to establish communication with our Father in Heaven beyond that which is ordinarily done. Enjoying the meals that we often do, we begin to take for granted the fact that many go without.

The second benefit is economic. Each member is asked to contribute, as I said, at a minimum the cost of the meals that have been foregone, and then this money is used to take care of the needy.

The good thing about a fast is that even those with meager circumstances can participate. In fact, the mite of many a widow is included in the funds that are collected, and I think it carries with it a great sacred obligation of trust.

We first entertained the idea of a special fast last year, when the media began showing the footage of the serious problems. Our offices were deluged with phone calls from members asking if the church was planning to become involved. Their main concern, apart from just the plight of the people in Africa alone, was their concern about to whom they could send their donations to ensure they would reach the people. There had been some news articles about fraudulent agencies. There had been stories in the newspapers about the Government not letting food get to the people, using the famine to fight a war, and many other horror stories.

We assured our members that not one penny of the donations that we received would go for overhead.

We then visited government, religious, private, public institutions. We found at the time we were doing our research, there were actually 39 different agencies doing work in Ethiopia alone. Our first decision was that our church would not become the 40th. We were more concerned about taking care of those who were in need than we were to wave our own flag. I guess the best proof that this is not just rhetoric is the fact that a substantial portion of what the Mormon Church raised went to the Catholic Relief Services, and this has been used in a very profitable way.

We found that the agencies doing work over there were reputable, dedicated, honorable people, and we were pleased to be working with them. We have lived through their struggles, as these agencies have tried to get resources to the people. They are working with restrictions placed upon them by government. They are working with war-torn areas, not to mention the problems of logistics themselves, because so many of the people in need are so far-removed from any roads.

After working closely with these agencies, we would publicly declare that we are proud to be associated with all 39 agencies who are doing what they can to relieve pain and suffering.

There are some few within our church and some few without, who have criticized the church for contributing to the victims of policies, politics, or mismanagement of their own governments. The response given by President Gordon B. Hinckley, who is the second counselor in the First Presidency of the Church, has been as follows:

> Where there is stark hunger, regardless of the cause, I will not let political considerations dull my sense of mercy or thwart my responsibility to the sons and daughters of God, wherever they may be or whatever their circumstances.

We applaud this committee's efforts to initiate a National Day of Fasting. We assure you that the leadership and membership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints will support this national campaign.

If 3 million Mormons can raise $6.4 million in 1 day, it is thrilling to anticipate how much could be raised by a nation of 240 million. If there is anything else that we as a church can do to help in this effort, please call upon us.

Thank you so much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you so much, Bishop. We appreciate having you here.

[The prepared statement of Bishop Pace follows:]

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

TESTIMONY OF BISHOP GLENN L. PACE

MEMBER OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

BEFORE THE
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1985

National Press Building, Suite 995 • 14th and F Streets, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20045 • 202 662-7480
Two Lincoln Square • Broadway at 65th Street • New York, NY 10023 • 212 580-1919

Testimony of Bishop Glenn L. Pace
Member of the Presiding Bishopric
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Committee on Labor and Human Resources
United States Senate
September 25, 1985

Chairman Hatch and members of the Committee, it is a pleasure to be with you today.

On January 27, 1985, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the United States and Canada raised six million four hundred thousand dollars through a special fast for the benefit of the peoples of Africa.

How such a group could be mobilized and such a sum could be raised in one day's time by a relatively small group of people is the purpose of my testimony today.

By way of introduction, I am Glenn L. Pace, a member of the Presiding Bishopric of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

However, today I feel an additional obligation to adequately represent the total religious community of our country. The plight of the peoples of Africa has brought about an ecumenical effort of historic proportion as all religions have worked to provide relief as a common cause. In the spirit of that unity and mutual respect, I would like to pay tribute to our Jewish friends at this most holy time, Yom Kippur. It seems fitting that we should be discussing an outreach to alleviate suffering on this signficant day.

We as a Church, and as individuals, feel a great responsibility not only for the welfare of our 6 million plus members worldwide but for all of our brothers and sisters in need. Like you, we were aware of and touched by the great wave of human suffering among the people of Africa. Recognizing the enormity of need, the First Presidency of the Church issued an invitation to its members to participate with them in a fast. This letter was dated January 11, 1985, and it read in part:

"People throughout the world have been touched by the portrayal in the media of the plight of many thousands of starving people in Africa. There are others in similar circumstances in other areas. We have sent funds to assist those in need. We now feel that our people would like to participate more extensively in the great humanitarian effort to assist those in Ethiopia, other areas of Africa, and perhaps in other parts of the world.

"The First Presidency and the Council of the Twelve have accordingly determined that Sunday, January 27, should be designated as a special fast day when our people will be invited to refrain from partaking of two meals and contribute the equivalent value, or more, to the Church to assist those in need. All fast offering funds contributed on this day will be dedicated for the use of the victims of famine and other causes resulting in hunger and privation among people of Africa, and possibly in some other areas. They will be placed through agencies of unquestioned integrity."

As stated earlier, the result of this letter was $6.4 million raised in one day.

One of the reasons this undertaking was so effective is that the practice of fasting and the contribution of fast offerings is not new to members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. For many years, the first Sunday of each month has been designated as a fast day. On that day, members of the Church are encouraged to refrain from food and drink for twenty-four hours. There are basically two objectives in this practice. First, it is our belief that as we fast, we are humbled by the recognition of our dependence upon our Father in Heaven, which leads to increased spirituality.

The second objective is economic. Each member is asked to contribute, as a minimum, the cost of the meals which have been foregone. This money is used by the leaders of each congregation (Bishops) to provide for the poor and needy.

Such a fast allows even those with meager means to participate. Indeed, the fast offering includes the mite of many a widow and carries with it a great responsibility of trust. The welfare program of the Church, which has received some national attention, is also financed by the contribution received from members on the monthly fast days.

We first entertained the idea of a special fast last year when the media began showing footage of the serious problem in Africa. Our offices were deluged with phone calls from members asking if the Church was planning to become involved

Our members responded in the same compassionate manner during the Bangladesh and Somalia crises -- the difference in the response was in the numbers of people making the inquiries. Their main concern, aside from the welfare of the people in Africa, was which relief agency should receive their donation. There had been some news articles about fraudulent agencies which had pocketed money, and others whose overhead was exorbitant. There were stories in the papers about governments not allowing food to get to the people, using the famine to fight a war, and many other horror stories.

It was in this setting that our Church leaders decided to call the special fast to offer our members an opportunity to contribute money through the Church, which in turn would thoroughly investigate the relief agencies and decide with whom the money should be placed. Our members were informed that all of the contributions would go directly to the relief agencies without a penny being spent on overhead in the Church. This commitment we have kept without reservation.

It soon became apparent that raising the money was easy compared to seeing the things the money bought reached the people who so desparately needed it. Our challenge was to meet our fiduciary responsibility and honor the trust our members had placed in us as an institution.

We visited government, religious, private, and public institutions in search of the ideal. We found thirty-nine separate American agencies administering some kind of support to Ethiopia. Our first decision was that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints would not become the fortieth agency. This is because we felt the situation was too severe to initiate a fortieth delivery system. We have been involved in programs in Ghana and Nigeria, but not in Ethiopia. Our review of relief agencies working there uncovered dedicated, honorable people in all agencies we visited. We reviewed financial statements, checked out references, and visited Ethiopian government officials as well as United States AID officials, and the United States Embassy in Ethiopia.

For the record, thus far we have donated or committed a total of $4.3 million as follows:

League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	$ 400,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	900,000
Catholic Relief Services	1,400,000
CARE	500,000
Africare	1,100,000

Contributions could have been made through many other agencies, but at that particular time, these agencies were equipped to do those things most consistent with our objectives. A geographic breakdown of the expenditures is as follows:

Ethiopia	$2,850,000
Sudan	825,000
Other (Mali, Chad, Mauritania)	625,000

It was our desire to help with the immediate suffering as well as participate in a long-term solution. Therefore, approximately two-thirds of the donations have gone towards emergency relief and one-third into development. The relief agencies have purchased food, medical supplies, blankets and trucks with our funds. In the province of Wello in Ethiopia, we are participating with Africare in a project which will allow people to stay in their villages and plant crops while building dams and canals.

We have lived through the struggles of these agencies in trying to get the resources to the people who need them. It is a very complex endeavor to say the least. They are working with our government and the restrictions placed upon the funds to be distributed through the Agency for International Development, and those imposed by the African governments; not to mention interruptions caused by warring factions within the countries.

After working closely with these and other agencies, we would publicly declare we are proud to be associated with all agencies trying to relieve pain and suffering which has become a part of the everyday life of milllions of people living in these troubled lands.

Some few within and without the Church have criticized us for extending aid to those who are victims of the policies, politics or mismanagement of their governments. The response given by President Gordon B. Hinckley, the Second Counselor in the First Presidency of the Church, has been, "Where there is stark hunger, regardless of the cause, I will not let political considerations dull my sense of mercy or thwart my responsibility to the sons and daughters of God, wherever they may be or whatever their circumstances." (Ensign, May 1985, p. 54)

As a church, we will continue to monitor the situations and do what we can to help these people help themselves.

We applaud this Committee's efforts to initiate a National Day of Fasting and assure you that the leadership and membership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will support this national campaign.

If three million Mormons can raise $6.4 million in just one day, it is thrilling to anticipate how much could be raised by our nation's 240 million citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. Let's turn to you, Ms. Vila and take your testimony at this time. We are grateful to have you in attendance.

Ms. VILA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Congressman Packard. I am Aracelia Vila, the director of social issues and government affairs of Warner-Lambert Co.

Warner-Lambert is a leading producer and marketer of health care and consumer products, operating in more than 130 countries.

I appreciate this opportunity to convey to you Warner-Lambert's support of the proposed joint resolution designating November 24, 1985, as a "National Day of Fasting." I also welcome the occasion to present Tropicare, a noncommercial education and training program for health care providers that Warner-Lambert has set up in Africa.

Africa, as you are aware, has the highest level of infant and child mortality and the lowest level of life expectancy in the developing world. Tragically, most of the fatal or disabling diseases there could be prevented or treated with better forms of hygiene, immunization, drugs and other therapies, both drug and nondrug, that are routinely available in other countries.

The Tropicare project represents an effort to help meet some of the pressing long-term health care needs in Africa through a public service program which relies on cooperative relationships with public health and university authorities.

In essence, the project consists of eight audiovisual programs. These were prepared in cooperation with Joint Therapeutic Commissions established in the six African nations of Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and Zaire. The programs, whose focus is on prevention, demonstrate a range of treatments for various diseases, including both drug and nondrug therapies. There is absolutely no product promotion that is ever included in any of the programs.

Tropicare Programs have already been prepared on malaria, oral rehydration therapy, and on drug therapy and supply management. There are other programs in preparation on diseases which are sexually transmitted, as well as on respiratory infections in children, fever control, accidents at home involving children, and basic hygiene and appropriate use of medications. This last program is partly funded by a special grant from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a U.S. Government agency.

The Joint Therapeutic Commissions, which were set up at our initiative, seek to enhance the cooperation between the Government, university authorities, and the company, to address some of the most pressing health care needs of these countries. Each commission identifies priorities, studies possible solutions and develops implementation programs.

In each country, they are made up of a broad cross section of government and academic health experts. They are comprised usually of the health minister and other key health officials, the deans of the schools of medicine and pharmacy, and key university department heads, local representatives of the World Health Organization, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Obviously, Warner-Lambert personnel are also represented.

The Tropicare Program recognizes that the training of health care providers is a top priority for all countries. A good case-in-point is the control of diarrhea, the scourge which worldwide kills 5 million children each year before they reach the age of 5. Death occurs primarily as a result of the dehydration that usually accompanies severe diarrhea, a condition which is closely associated with malnutrition. Many of these deaths could be avoided by giving the child a simple solution, as you can see on the poster, of water, salt, and sugar, and by continuing to feed him.

Because the technique is not widely known by health care providers in the field, 100 children suffering from acute diarrhea will die in the 5 or 10 minutes that I will be speaking to you, as a result of not receiving oral rehydration therapy.

One of our Tropicare Programs focuses on the appropriate circumstances and techniques to provide this form of lifesaving therapy.

Tropicare will run for 3 years, at a cost of $1 million.

Warner-Lambert's role in producing the programs apart from funding is one of facilitator, for a key goal of the project is to use local expertise. Whenever possible, the contents of the programs are developed by recognized local experts, who are closer to the situation. They are in the best positions, in terms of information and responsibility to understand the prevailing diseases and make the appropriate therapeutic choices.

Developing training programs that are relevant to the countries' needs is, however, only one dimension of the problem. Providing this training to those in the rural areas who need it most is the real challenge. Consequently, Warner-Lambert has committed 1 day a week of its field personnel to present the programs in hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries. As a result, the program is expected to reach 200,000 health care providers by the end of 1986.

Some of the programs in addition are being used by a variety of international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations who have programs in the field. We are also currently conducting a feasability study for the expansion of Tropicare to Asia and Latin America.

Warner-Lambert is obviously pleased with the interest this project has raised. We believe that the program is an example of the cooperation that can develop between government and the private sector both at home and abroad. We are confident that the project rests on a solid ground of mutual trust and on the shared desire to demonstrate that it can be done, that such partnerships are possible and can succeed in accomplishing the awesome task of improving the standard of health and life in Africa.

That is why we are in support of a hearing such as this which encourages similar ventures.

Mr Chairman, that concludes my prepared remarks. I would be obviously very pleased to answer any questions that you and members of the committee may have.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I want to thank you both for your testimony. I think both of your organizations deserve a lot of credit for giving so much help to those who are desperately in need.

Bishop Pace, I would just like to ask you one question and that is, you indicated in your statement that your church did not spend any money whatsoever on overhead from the funds that were raised. Every single dollar contributed went to a charitable organization, for the purpose of helping those in need How were you able to avoid the overhead costs, and was it basically an in-kind contribution by the church?

Bishop PACE. The infrastructure to handle these kinds of things is already in place through the Church Welfare Program. It absorbed the additional workload. Any expenses directly related to this specific task were either paid under that organizational infrastructure or subsidized from other church funds, so that every dollar of these funds were able to go to the organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. That is great.

Ms. Vila, I want to compliment Warner-Lambert. I think your Tropicare Program is really a marvelous example of corporate altruism that really, I hope a lot of other companies will emulate. Maybe I could just ask you one question. Are any of the other U.S. pharmaceutical companies doing the same, or doing something similar?

Ms. VILA. This kind of program to train health care providers is relatively unique to our company. However, different companies are undertaking different projects. For example, a group of some 12 companies undertook a very interesting project in The Gambia, which is now being replicated, with some variations, in Sierra Leone, to help improve the distribution system in the country.

In many of these countries, if they were given all the drugs that they needed tomorrow, that would still not solve the problems that they have, because the major problems are infrastructural; how to get the drugs out to the people who need them; and then how to have a system whereby these drugs are administered in appropriate ways that are therapeutically advisable. So, this project in the Gambia and Sierra Leone, in which some 12 or 13 companies participate, seeks to address some of those problems.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Congressman Packard.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Bishop Pace, you indicated that your church would support this National Day of Fast and that your members are accustomed to fasting for these same kinds of purposes. And you have a very thorough organization through which you can disseminate these kinds of activities and events on a national level. Are you indicating that you would be willing, and the leadership of the church would be willing, to use the church processes of getting messages to the general membership that they should and would participate in and encourage them to participate in this kind of activity?

Bishop PACE. Yes, I am sure that is the case. We were thinking of another fast toward the fall which could be coordinated with this resolution.

I think one of the concerns that the Senator and I have is the vehicle to get this message out to the general citizenship of the country. I think they will participate if we can get the message out to them, and our churches are going to be a vital part of that throughout the entire country; our churches, if they will take the lead in getting the message to their membership, and ask them, and promote the concept, I think we will get a much greater response. And organizations that have been represented here, plus the multitude of other organizations that are involved in these kinds of projects—it is very important that they take this as perhaps one of theirs, and ask their people to participate. Then, I think perhaps more important than anything else we can do, is a very strong commitment from the media that they will promote the concept and try to turn this from a few million dollars into a few hundred million dollars in terms of the outcome. And that could be done with some significant media involvement and involvement from the churches, from the organizations that are already committed to the concepts that this resolution is trying to promote.

We truly appreciate you being here, both of you, to testify, and your individual and the efforts of your organizations in these kinds of efforts to raise funds for the hungry of the world.

Thank you very much for being here.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I want to again just thank both of you.

It is my understanding, Bishop Pace, that the Mormon Church also has participated in welfare projects all over the world. Even before the Marshall plan got implemented, your particular church had sent shiploads of food to Europe, Crete, and many, many other areas. So you are well familiar with what needs to be done.

Bishop PACE. That is correct, and we are most anxious to be of help in the future, as well.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we are grateful to have both of you here. We think you have added a lot to this hearing today, and we hope this will be a very successful thing that, hopefully, will occur on an annual basis, which will help all of us as you, and I think Dennis Weaver so aptly said, to understand what it is like to go without food by fasting those two meals without even food or drink and second, to contribute and receive the joy that comes from helping others who really could not otherwise make it without us.

So we really appreciate the thoughts that both of you have brought forward. And from corporate America's standpoint, I think Warner-Lambert is setting a terrific example for the rest of the businesses in this country. I know a number of them also contribute. Ms.Vilas, you hit the nail on the head: the point is not just contributing drugs; it is not just contributing commodities. It is helping with the infrastructure and helping people to understand. It is educating people. We could prevent an awful lot of the death from just the simple malady of diarrhea, if we just followed some very simple things and took the time to educate people. And I just want to tell you the admiration I have for your company and your corporate leaders for being willing to do this on a voluntary, altruistic basis.

So thank you so much, both of you, for being here.

Ms. VILA. Thank you.

Bishop PACE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Our final witnesses today are two excellent people, Larry and Rita Dealy, from Oceanside, CA. They organized a community garage sale after seeing a "20/20" news program about the children of New York raising money for Ethiopia, and in 1 day, they raised $12,500.

We are really delighted to have both of you with us today. You are our last witnesses, but not the least, in my opinion. I think it is important for everybody to listen to what you have to say.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Chairman, may I just take a moment to tell the Dealys how grateful I am that they have come. They live in the same city that I live in and are representatives of my constituency, and they have certainly taken a personal effort and turned it into a rather large community effort, and I want to thank them personally for being here.

The CHAIRMAN. Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF LARRY AND RITA DEALY, OCEANSIDE, CA

Mr DEALY. Thank you, Congressman Packard, and Senator Hatch. It is indeed an honor to be here with you.

I feel it is hard for the average citizen of the United States to feel compassion for people of other nations in need. Unlike celebrities and others who have risen above the masses and experience a high degree of public visibility, the average citizen is enjoying what is the norm in our great country, a society without fear of hunger and starvation. He does not sense how blessed he is, because it is the norm.

The celebrities and other public figures, however, sense a responsibility to give back some of their blessings in time, resources, and creativity in appreciation for their successes.

The average citizen's minute contribution to the dying millions seems so insignificant that it becomes a negative motivation to do nothing. Add to these the personalities that fail to acknowledge any hardships in their world that would bring them down—in other words, hear no hunger, see no hunger, speak no hunger. And finally, there are those that are just plain selfish, without compassion for anyone, not even those relative to them, let alone the people of other nations thousands of miles away.

Rita and I, until a few years ago, could be counted among the uncaring thousands described before—self-centered, selfish, interested in only our personal gain. But then we were introduced to the God of Creation, in the person of Jesus Christ, as explained in the Bible. It was life-changing. We looked at life, as it were, with new sight. It was then that we began to have a compassion and sensitivity to others around us and the ability to respond to needs.

As the world began to hear of the tragedy taking place in Ethiopia, we too began to be moved with compassion to help our fellow man across the sea. We thought about sending money immediately to purchase food and medicine. It is too easy at times just to give money, but labor, toil, and giving up possessions makes us appreciate more the need of our fellow man and the blessings that have been upon our country for many generations.

Rita wanted to teach our children positive values through this situation, so she began to think and pray more about what we could do. She shared with me the possibility of having a garage sale at our home, which the children could participate in, and thus, share in the joy of giving some of their toys, along with our possessions to raise money to help buy the food, medicine, and needed supplies.

In sharing her idea with a friend and mother of two children, and after seeing the "20/20" news program about the children of New York raising money for Ethiopia, this friend challenged Rita to involve other families and make it a community effort. And so our giant garage sale, titled "Ethiopia, We Care" was conceived.

Four families began regular Monday meetings in May to organize the event. We talked about a goal of $1,500 to $2,500, but decided through prayer that it needed to be much more sizable. A goal was agreed upon—$10,000. Meetings were held with various relief organizations as we began to determine whom we would channel the proceeds through.

I might add at this point that we selected World Vision to receive 65 percent of our funds. The other 35 percent was given to an organization called Sudan Interior Mission, which does a lot of work in southern Ethiopia.

We asked permission of our church leadership for use of the church parking lot and facilities for the event, and the involvement of willing volunteers from the church congregation. They enthusiastically agreed.

The city was contacted about the necessary permits and insurance needed. We determined the number of people need to ensure the success of the event. The media were notified of the event in writing and by telephone. A plan of advertising was determined and a budget set. Community businesses were contacted for cash and merchandise contributions to underwrite the advertising budget. Food concessions were organized. Volunteers were signed up.

It is estimated that over 70 families participated in the sale on the day of the event. Trucks and drivers were ready. We prayed. The week before the event we began to accept donations at the church facility. There were volunteers on the premises every day and most of the evenings, readying the merchandise for sale day.

The giving atmosphere was tremendous during that week. People brought meals in for the workers. The children of the workers helped tremendously, carrying sacks of clothing up the stairs to a room where they were priced and sized. The community responded with a steady stream of donated goods. Friday afternoon, we began to fill the parking lot with the donations—clothing, toys, appliances, tools, furniture, computers, even two rolls of chain link fence.

We looked at the quantity of donations in the parking lot, and I remember we all commented, "Lord, how are we going to trade this mess for $10,000?" But we know that almighty God can do anything.

Well, on Saturday, August 3, sale day, the crowd began to show up, some as early as 6:50 a.m. We warmly greeted them and informed them of our opening at 8 a.m. We had coffee, orange juice, donuts, and donated bake sale goods ready for them as they arrived.

The area quickly filled with people, and almost immediately, they started buying. There were literally thousands of people that came. By noon, we had raised more than $8,000, well on our way to our goal.

There was a real carnival atmosphere at the event. There were clowns painting faces on children, a media presentation by one of the relief organizations, as well as hotdogs and Coke for sale. By the end of the day, we had raised 25 percent more than we were hoping for—a whopping $12,500. We sensed God's blessing on the event. After the sale had ended at 4:30 p.m. that day, two local charities hauled away five full commercial truckloads of leftovers.

It was a great learning experience for us. We can make a difference; $12,500 dollars seems insignificant in view of other efforts that have raised millions, but the reality is that it probably purchased more than 100,000 meals for the starving of Ethiopia.

We encourage others to accept the challenge that our story may offer.

We strongly support the efforts of Congressman Packard and Senator Hatch to have National World Hunger Day to be endorsed by our Government. We feel that the American people would welcome the opportunity to go without nourishment for a day and give the cost of those meals to a hunger relief organization of their choice. We feel this would have a unifying effect on the American people and would be an example and challenge to other nations of the world.

For many of us, we just need to be asked.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you. I want to compliment you and your wife and your neighbors and the efforts that they have put forth to show their concern about what is going on in the world.

I think these hearings have been very, very moving hearings. They have helped me. I have strong feelings about these issues, and I think most of the testimony today has been very poignant and helpful to this committee and to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

I just want to personally thank all of the witnesses today, especially you, Mr. and Mrs. Dealy, for being with us and coming this long distance to tell us about your experience, and how we might all participate. It is not beyond any of us to be able to contribute, and if we do not have money, we can contribute time and effort, but to do something about world hunger and about hunger, especially in the lives of little children.

I just want to personally express my very deep affection for our Congressman from California. He is a terrific human being.

The reason I asked that question earlier about his family, the size of his family, is there are not too many families that have 17 children in the family. My family was only a mere nine children, but I know what he has gone through, and I know that he has these types of feelings and this type of compassion. And he would never have mentioned it himself, had I not jabbed him to do so. But I really appreciate him, and I appreciate Mickey Leland, Senators Kennedy, Trible, Thurmond, and others, who have participated in this bipartisan effort.

I hope that we can get our message out across the country so everybody in America will fast for two meals. Maybe they cannot do without liquid or water, as Congressman Packard does, but I think if they fast for two meals and realize what it is to be without, knowing that they are not going to be without after that one day, but realize what it is like to be hungry, I think it would help all of us to have more compassion and more feeling for those who are really hungry, who can't count on tomorrow's food level, who really may have nothing to eat the next day. And when you think of the millions of children who are going without even the most basic necessities of life, even the hardest heart has to be softened.

Let us hope that this program really does work here in the greatest of all nations, the wealthiest of all nations, the most opulent of all nations, and let us hope we can do a fast on an annual basis. It will bring all of us to an awareness of the way some people suffer and the feeling of worth that comes from helping to alleviate some of that suffering.

Congressman Packard—we will turn to you.

Mr. PACKARD. I was just going to ask Mrs. Dealy a question. This kind of experience was a very localized and a very personalized experience that you went through as you organized and saw the success of your project. I would be interested in hearing some of the aftermath. You obviously developed, perhaps, additional circles of friends, and I would assume that there have been some aftermaths. It would be interesting to hear what you have felt and seen happen in your neighborhood and in your family and in other areas, as an aftermath of your experience, over and above perhaps the feeling of caring and giving and raising $12,500.

Mrs. DEALY. Well, I thought I was going to be able to get away without having to say anything. But the first aftermath was it took a week to clean the house. That suffered the worst.

The greatest thing that I feel that took place was the unity in our own little church body and of the children, and their feeling important in participating in this event, that even as our 4-year-old viewed the pictures in our church of the children that were starving, he said, "Mom, are we helping these people? Will this little boy have food tonight?"

And I said, "Well, maybe not tonight, but soon, he will. Yes, we are helping."

And it made them feel good, and it was a wonderful growing part. Our children are very blessed, and we want to teach them that their blessings are meant to be shared, and that is part of why this Nation is such a great Nation.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you very much, and again, I want to thank you for coming and sharing your experience. We have a great opportunity not just through the program that is before us in this hearing, but this whole country is aroused to a world need, and I certainly hope that this will become one more area where people can show that they care and feel and participate in a program that will bless the lives of the hungry around the world.

I am grateful that you are here and that you have given your testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you. I am also grateful, and we appreciate all who have testified today.

With that, we will recess this committee until further notice.

[Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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